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REPORT

OF THE

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

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REPORT

OF THE

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

THE Committee nominated in Government Resolution No. 479, dated the 18th April 1891, appointing a committee to enquire into the extent and nature of the poverty and destitution which prevail in the town of Calcutta among Europeans and Eurasians, and other matters connected therewith, beg to submit the following report.

Enquiry conducted by Sub-Committees.

2. The Committee at their first meeting were unanimously of opinion that it would be advantageous in the prosecution of their work to organise themselves into Sub-Committees, which should apportion among them the enquiries to be made, and also compile and digest the information available under each head. In this way each member of the Committee could assist in the field in which he had most experience and the best opportunities for investigation. The following are the heads of enquiry allotted to each Sub-Committee:—

(1). *Statistics of pauperism in Calcutta, i.e.,* so far as practicable, to make a complete census of the paupers in Calcutta, Howrah, and the suburbs; more especially classifying them under the major heads of male and female, able-bodied and incapable of work. Also to ascertain, as far as possible, whether poverty or pauperism is developing among the Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, and if so, at what rate it is increasing.

(2). *Statistics of charities and charitable endowments in Calcutta.*—To procure these statistics, analyse them, and make suggestions for their better organisation if needed.

(3). *Avenues of employment.*—To ascertain what openings for the employment of poor Whites and Eurasians can be enlarged, what new ones developed, and what present disabilities can be wholly or partially removed.

(4). *Prevention.*—To consider what should be done to increase the power of the law in dealing with professional paupers.

(5). *Education, Training, and Housing.*—To consider what can be done to improve the education and training, and ameliorate the housing of the poor.

Distribution of work among Members.

3. The members of the Committee who belonged to each Sub-Committee can be ascertained from the following table:—

NAME OF MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.	TO WHICH SUB-COMMITTEE EACH MEMBER BELONGED.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Hon'ble Sir H. L. Harrison	...	**	*	**	...
Hon'ble H. Beverley	...	*	...	*	...
The Ven'ble Archdeacon F. R. Michell	**	*	...	*	...
The Revd. G. H. Hook	*	...	*	...	...
Ditto Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.	*	...	...	...	*
Ditto S. B. Taylor	*	...	**	...	*
Ditto F. W. Warne, B.D.	*	...	*	...	*
Col. H. LeM. Carey, S.C.	*	...	*	...	*
Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E.	...	*	...	*	...
„ W. H. Ryland	*	...	*	*	**
„ A. D'B. Gomess	*	*	*†	*	*†
„ P. McGuire	†	†	...	†	...

** Signifies Chairman of a Sub-Committee.
* Ditto Member ditto.
† Ditto Hony. Secy. ditto.

It was not thought necessary to appoint any one to succeed Mr. Taylor, who left India in July, after completing the work undertaken by him. On the departure of Archdeacon Michell in December his successor, Archdeacon MacCarthy, was appointed in his place, but he joined us at too late a date to take part in our proceedings. The Committee regret that they were unable to submit their report in November as requested. The absence of the President on privilege leave for three months, the importance of digesting the mass of materials collected, the necessity of waiting till the last Sub-Committee had sent in its report, have all tended to delay the completion of the report.

Reports of Sub-Committees annexed to general Report.

4. The reports of the Sub-Committees are submitted as annexures. In these will be found a description of the method of working, the results obtained, together with a more detailed analysis of them. It is more convenient in the main report to make use of these figures when required, and to refer for their fuller explanation and vindication to the subsidiary reports.

Definition of the community to which the enquiry has extended.

5. The first question which attracted the attention of the Committee was the proper limitation of the community to the condition of which their inquiry should be directed. Should it embrace Jews? Should it extend to Armenians and other Asiatic Christians? We decided that on the whole it was best to settle this question in a practical manner. Jews, Armenians, and Native Christians, as a rule, do not mix with the domiciled European and Eurasian community. They form societies apart, and have separate charities. As a rule, therefore, we have not included the statistics of these communities in our report. But we have found it difficult in all cases to draw the line with absolute precision. For instance, some Native Christians who have learnt English have adopted English dress and English modes of life, and have virtually joined the lower ranks of the Anglo-Indian community. A few such persons may possibly have found their way into our statistics, but we are satisfied that they are very few and do not affect the practical result.

Described in this Report as Indo-Europeans.

6. The community, therefore, to which this report applies is the domiciled European community of Calcutta and Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood, and to avoid constant repetition of this phrase, we use throughout our report the term 'Indo-Europeans' to signify this community. We beg that the term may, wherever used, be read in this sense.

What constitutes a pauper, and what a self-supporting person or community.

7. Obviously it was one of the most important objects of the Committee to obtain correct statistics of pauperism among Indo-Europeans. But before proceeding to state and analyse the figures compiled by the Sub-Committee appointed for this purpose, it is convenient to consider what is necessary for a person or a community of persons to be really self-supporting, that is, to be in no sense paupers. Evidently it is not enough for a man during the prime of his life just to provide food and clothing for himself and his immediate family. As his own education must have been borne by others, so he must similarly be able to educate his children up to the time when they can provide for themselves; he must also lay by sufficient to support himself when no longer able to work. Nor is this even quite sufficient; accidents and disasters to the bread-winner of a family must also be anticipated, and therefore, after all that has been already enumerated has been provided for, there must remain a small surplus for what is commonly called insurance.

8. This is the test, therefore, that should be applied when we endeavour to gauge the extent of pauperism among Indo-Europeans. It is not merely the number of men capable of working that are out of work, which indicates the extent of destitution. We have also to consider how far those who are workers are able to provide for the education and support of their children, for their own old age, and for the unforeseen infirmities of themselves and of those dependent upon them.

Total number of Indo-Europeans in Calcutta and Howrah.

9. There is also one further question which must be considered before the value of the statistics can be ascertained, viz., what is the aggregate population with which the number of the destitute should be contrasted? The majority of the European population is not domiciled but consists of temporary

sojournersonly, and this population largely increases the census figures, while it furnishes very few paupers. As a whole, it is not merely self-supporting, but more than self-supporting, and does much to assist in maintaining in a state of equilibrium the Indo-European community.

10. The Statistics Sub-Committee, while including among the paupers of Calcutta those who are resident in Howrah, have compared them with the entire European and Eurasian population of Calcutta only. On the other hand, they have made no deduction on account of temporary residents who do not intend to become domiciled. As the number of these can only be guessed at, and as such paupers as there are in Calcutta who are not domiciled have no doubt been included among our paupers, it seems preferable to follow the Sub-Committee in this respect. But in any case the Indo-European population of Howrah ought to be added. We find that there were in Howrah at the last census 475 European males and 351 females, and 387 Eurasian males and 423 females; total 1,631. Adding these to the 19,221 in Calcutta, we get a total population of 20,854, or, say, in round figures, 21,000 persons.

Total number of paupers.

11. The total number of paupers censused by the Sub-Committee was 3,186. But it must be remembered that at best this can be but an approximation. Many persons who are really paupers are sure to have escaped enumeration, especially as our census did not extend to those wards of the town in which very few Indo-Europeans reside, whereas very few, if any, who are not in receipt of charitable relief or assistance in some form or other, can have found their way into our figures. It is probable, therefore, that the real number of persons in receipt of relief does not fall short of 3,500, so that comparing them with the entire European and Eurasian community, we get a percentage of 16·6.

Percentage of pauperism among Europeans and Eurasians.

12. Reverting, however, to our actual figures and combining them with the census returns of Howrah, we get the following table, which shows separately Europeans from Eurasians, and men from women and children. We have added columns giving the percentage under each head:—

	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Combined.		
	Total.	Paupers.	Percentage.	Total.	Paupers.	Percentage.	Total.	Paupers.	Percentage.
Men	4,176	169	4·0	3,195	513	16·0	7,371	682	9·3
Women	3,200	128	4·0	3,572	879	24·6	6,772	1,007	14·9
Children	2,868	514	17·9	3,856	1,083	28·1	6,724	1,497	22·2
Total ...	10,244	811	7·9	10,623	2,375	22·3	20,867	3,186	15·2

13. *Figures analysed.*—This statement will not correspond with the figures given in the report of the Statistics Sub-Committee, because they have included persons above the age of fifteen among children, whereas the census classes them as adults. In order, therefore, to make the comparison correct, it is necessary to omit the 248 persons above fifteen from the class of children, and add them to the men and women respectively.

14. Taken as a whole, it will be seen that 7·9 of Europeans and 22·3 of Eurasians have been actually traced out by us as being in receipt of charitable relief of some kind or other. When we remember what a very large portion of the Europeans of Calcutta are necessarily removed from the risk of becoming paupers and that an appreciable number have probably escaped observation, 7·9 will be admitted to be a very large percentage. It is nearly twice as much as in England and Wales, but 22·3 among Eurasians is an enormous percentage which can scarcely be paralleled in any other community in the world. Our difficulty in comparing these with the English figures is that the latter only show persons in receipt of poor-law relief. No figures are obtainable of those who are supported by other kinds of charity. Even, however, if 50 per cent. be added on this account, which taking town and country together is probably somewhere near the mark, the contrast is very striking.

And compared with English poor relief statistics.

15. We find from the report of the Local Government Board for 1889-90 (pp. li to liv) that on the 1st January 1890 the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales was 793,465, of whom 74,831

were insane. Excluding, as the returns do, 5,701 vagrants, the residue consisted of 167,581 adult males, 304,236 adult females, and 241,416 children under sixteen years of age. Of the adult males, only 14,628 were classed as able-bodied, and of the adult females 57,200.

The total population of England and Wales at the same date was estimated at 29,015,613, so that in the depth of winter, when distress is above the average of the entire year, the percentage receiving poor relief was only 2·73, and allowing 50 per cent. more for insanes and persons in receipt of charitable relief from other sources, we only get 4·2, or little more than half the pauperism in Calcutta among the European community alone. Taking the counties in England and Wales, the largest amount of pauperism was in Dorset with 4·63, and the least in York West Riding with 1·82. Adding 50 per cent. as before, we should get 6·95 and 2·73, so that *in no county in England* is there as large a proportion of the population in receipt of charitable relief as among the Europeans in Calcutta, or *one-third as much as among the Eurasians*, even according to our necessarily defective census *!!* *

16. The most remarkable feature in our figures is the disproportionate number of children who are in receipt of charity. Reverting to the English statistics for 1890, we find 167,581 adult males, 304,236 adult females, and 241,116 children, or in round numbers 23, 43 and 34 per cent. Our figures show 682 adult males, 1,007 adult females, and 1,497 children, or in round numbers 21, 32 and 47 per cent. The English figures, moreover, take 16 as the limit of childhood, while we have taken 14 only. The real difference is, therefore, more striking than our figures indicate. The proper inference to be drawn from this fact is the large amount of partial pauperism that we have in Calcutta, that is, the large number of Indo-Europeans who are unable or unwilling to support their children as well as themselves, and gladly avail themselves of charitable education. At the same time, the importance of giving a good education to the rising community is so great that we would do nothing to limit this form of assistance. The large proportion of married women (excluding widows) who are in receipt of relief points in the same direction. They have husbands who are unable or unwilling to support them.

Excessive number of children who are dependent on charity in Calcutta.

17. If we take the age of 18 as the last year of childhood, as has been done by our Sub-Committee, we get 593 adult male paupers, 848 adult females, and 1,745 children. For the rest of our analysis it is more convenient to follow this classification, as the distinctions have been worked out on this basis. Of these 593 adult males who are shown as paupers, it will be seen from the report of the Sub-Committee that no less than 454, or over 76 per cent., are able to work. The contrast between this and the English figures is very remarkable. There, only 14,628 out of 167,581, or about 7 per cent., were classed as able-bodied.† Of adult females our figures show that 427 out of 848, or about 50 per cent., are classed as able-bodied. In England the corresponding figures are 57,200 out of 304,236, or about 19 per cent. If to the poor relief statistics were added those who are relieved by private charity, the disproportion between Calcutta and England in this respect would presumedly be still larger.

Adult pauperism. Excessive number of able-bodied.

18. Another prominent feature is that 68 men, 32 women, and 8 children who are in employ are also in receipt of charitable relief. As a general rule this would be open to the gravest objection. It is the vicious system so

Persons in employ and also in receipt of relief.

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* Mr. Griffin estimates the 'submerged' class in England and Wales at 1,800,000, or about 6 per cent., but this embraces a wider area than those who are actually in receipt of relief. General Booth raises the figures to 3,000,000, or 10 per cent., but he reaches these figures by including all who are in receipt of less than 18 shillings a week in London, and what corresponds to that wage in the rest of England (amount not specified) within the limit, and then adding to the 2,000,000 thus obtained a third million for those "dependent upon the criminal lunatic and other classes not enumerated here and the more or less helpless of the class immediately above the houseless and starving." He adds the comment—'Is not one in ten a proportion scandalously high? What would he have said to one in four as among the Eurasians? (*Darkest England, pp.* 22 *and* 23.)

† The English figures include those who are only temporarily disabled among able-bodied! We have therefore done the same. Of the 14,628, only 738 are returned as paupers for want of work, or 0·44 of the total number of adult males receiving relief. In Calcutta the corresponding figure is 270 out of 593, or 47·21 per cent.!!

much condemned in England in the beginning of this century, by which employers of labour were enabled to pay less than fair wages to their workmen. But we are not so certain that this can be entirely avoided in India; labourers in England, if their labour is needed, can always insist on such a wage as will enable them to live up to the lowest standard of life which has become accepted in that country, but in India if work were refused by Indo-Europeans as not affording a subsistence, it would be accepted by natives who can support themselves on a lower salary. This is one of the exceptional disadvantages under which the Indo-European community labours.

Pauperism in Calcutta must be held to be very excessive.

19. Remembering that we are not likely to have discovered all the recipients of charitable relief within Calcutta and Howrah, we are justified in concluding that the total amount of pauperism among the Indo-European community, and especially among Eurasians, is very excessive. This excess is most conspicuous among children, while the disproportionately large number of adults who are able-bodied is another very significant feature.

Causes of this excessive pauperism.

20. It needs very little consideration to see that a large pauper population among Indo-Europeans is only what might have been anticipated. That community, an inevitable outcome of the conditions of the British occupation of India, at first succeeded by the nature of the case in obtaining all subordinate posts in the public service which required a knowledge of English, as well as all similar work in connection with English trade and commerce. But with the ready acceptance of the educational system of Government by the natives of India, especially the Hindus of Lower Bengal, all this was changed. With such marked qualifications as Bengalees possess for office work, they inevitably became dangerous competitors with the Indo-European community, the more so, as they can afford to work for much smaller salaries. At the same time, patronage being in the hands of the English immigrants, it was natural that the number of persons coming out from England to take up the higher appointments should be continually on the increase. Menial labour, strictly so called, is manifestly out of the question as a resource for Indo-Europeans owing to its very scanty remuneration in India. Thus limited to a small band of occupations, which is being incessantly encroached upon both from above and below, it is evident that even under the most favourable circumstances the battle of life must have been fought and must be fought in the future by the Indo-European community at a great disadvantage.

21. But other circumstances have been anything but favourable, the pride of race inevitably engendered in those who inherit the blood of the English and Portuguese conquerors stands much in the way of successful competition; and, as that branch of our report shows, defects of character more or less connected with this sentiment, seriously interfere with Indo-Europeans in the struggle for work. It is almost impossible to inculcate providence among persons thus circumstanced, and improvidence in marriage, improvidence in expenditure, improvidence in providing for old age and disaster—all contribute to swell the tide of destitution.

22. Lastly, while charity has been abundant in Calcutta, its operations have never been subjected to the indispensable scrutiny to which poor relief has been subjected in England—at any rate from 1834 onwards. Hence, many of the evils which inevitably spring from benevolence injudiciously administered—evils, which have been strenuously combated in England, and diminished, though by no means entirely removed—flourish in Calcutta and tend largely to the pauperization of those whom it is intended only to benefit.

23. Something must be said regarding each of these causes to enable the Government to form some opinion as to the extent of their operation, and our report must then proceed to indicate what to us seem to be the best practicable remedies.

First main cause—competition with educated native labour.

24. We have found it difficult to obtain correct statistics of the number of Europeans and Eurasians on the one hand and of natives on the other employed in public offices before the year 1870, but the following figures illustrate the tendency to substitute native agency clearly enough:—In Scott's

Directory for 1840 the names of 686 clerks in Government employment are given. So far as the names indicate, 683 were Indo-Europeans and only 3 natives. In 1850 1,019 names are given, of which, 748 were Indo-Europeans and 271 natives. In 1860 Roussac's Directory shows 443 Indo-European clerks, and 713 natives. Combining these with the figures given below, with which the Accountant-General has furnished us, we get the following percentages for Indo-Europeans :—

	No.	Percentage.
1840 ...	683 ...	99·6
1850 ...	748 ...	73·4
1860 ...	443 ...	38·3
1870 ...	342 ...	20·6
1880 ...	367 ...	19·1
1890 ...	469 ...	18·2

Although some objection might be taken to a detail here and there, especially in the Directory for 1840, from which many names of natives may have been omitted, we believe that the above figures substantially represent what has been going on.

If we take the higher appointments of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, the results are equally significant from 1862 onwards :—

	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Percentage of Indo-Europeans.
1862 ...	67 ...	145 ...	31·6
1870 ...	53 ...	142 ...	27·2
1880 ...	42 ...	176 ...	19·3
1890 ...	35 ...	261 ...	11·8

It is, however, in the Subordinate Judicial Service that the contrast is most striking. In the Civil List of 1862, the earliest we have obtained, we find that there were in the Subordinate Judicial Service holding appointments with salaries from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 250 a month.

	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.
1862	... 23	56
1890	... ...	255

Here we find complete extinction, not gradual and continuous elimination. Of course the reason is that Indo-Europeans do not pass the requisite examination, but the loss of employment remains, whatever the cause.

For further particulars we may refer to the report of the Avenues Sub-Committee.

25. From 1870 onwards we have figures, with which the Accountant-General has been so good as to furnish us, showing the number of Indo-Europeans and of natives employed in public offices (1) under the Government of Bengal, (2) under the Government of India in Calcutta for the years 1870, 1880, and 1890. These statistics show separately appointments under Rs. 100 and between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

The following table summarises the results, which are given in detail in Appendix III:—

Years.	From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.						Less than Rs. 100.					
	India.		Bengal.		Total.		India.		Bengal.		Total.	
	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.
1870	110	77	101	120	211	197	39	250	92	871	131	1,121
1880	131	93	68	171	199	264	69	357	99	934	168	1,291
1890	200	151	65	191	265	342	112	672	92	1,098	204	1,770

26. Thus, during the 20 years under review, while the number of Indo-European office-holders between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 increased from 211 to 265, or 26 per cent., the number of native office-holders on the same salary increased from 197 to 342, or 71 per cent. As regards appointments under Rs. 100, the figures show that natives had already, *i.e.*, before 1870 succeeded in gaining the great majority of these appointments. The results since then are nearly stationary; Indo-Europeans increasing from 131 to 204, or 55 per cent., and natives from 1,121 to 1,770, or 56 per cent.

27. But these figures are exceptionally favourable to Indo-Europeans, as including offices under the Government of India in which, for obvious reasons, they have been better able to hold their own. If we confine our attention to appointments under the Local Government, which are, we apprehend, a better test of what is going on in Calcutta generally, we find that during the twenty years in question, the number of Indo-Europeans on salaries of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 diminished from 101 to 65, the number of natives increased from 120 to 191; while as regards appointments under Rs. 100, Indo-Europeans remained stationary at 92, the number of natives increased from 871 to 1,098.

28. This, we take it, is an illustration of what has been going on throughout the metropolis generally, and it is evident that the process must continue for some time to come. There are few if any departments in which natives, as such, are preferred, though, where the influence which procures primary appointments may be in native hands, they may sometimes obtain an advantage. On the other hand, there are still many departments—Postal, Telegraph and Preventive Services—in which Indo-Europeans retain a preference, which will not improbably gradually diminish. It may, therefore, be anticipated that in the future the preponderance of natives in Government service and cognate offices will be even greater than it was in 1890.

29. These considerations lead us to the conclusion that the condition of the domiciled European and Eurasian community would have been even more depressed than it already is, were it not for the great development of occupations that has taken place during the last quarter of a century. This has gone far to counterbalance in the past the successful competition of natives. Railways alone throughout India gave employment in 1882 to 3,796 Europeans and 3,922 Eurasians, and in 1890 to 4,607 Europeans and 5,673 Eurasians. The replies which the Sub-Committee have received to their enquiries as to the avenues of employment and the figures which these replies contain, show clearly the large fields of employment which have been opened out by railways and other similar undertakings during the last quarter of a century. But our correspondents have been at the same time careful to warn us that this is an avenue which is already closing, and which cannot be expected to remain open. The railway itself after a time supports an Indo-European population of its own, gathered together in one or more large centres, and this population will in the future do more than supply its own wants. As Colonel Boughey, Manager of the North-Western State Railway, says—"The children of the staff largely absorb vacancies. I do not think that railways afford an outlet for domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. On the contrary, I fear they are only too likely to add to existing difficulties in the future." In this opinion we are constrained to concur, and we fear that the difficulty which Indo-Europeans have experienced during the last generation in finding employment must be augmented as the larger railways are completed and supply their own future wants from their own local population.

Also competition with native labour generally.

30. But the difficulties into which Indo-Europeans are plunged by competition with educated native labour are aggravated by the more insidious effect of competition with native labour generally. The first effect of this is altogether to cut off all the menial occupations as a means of livelihood. It is difficult to fix any precise amount of money as the lowest sum on which an Indo-European could live in India, but it certainly is more than he could hope to earn as a factory labourer or agricultural labourer or as an ordinary cooly. The effect of this must be to increase pauperism. In countries such as England or most European countries in which, in spite of all vicissitudes, wealth is increasing, the tendency in the grades of work above the lowest, that is in the grades which correspond to the grades covered by Indo-Europeans in India, is on the whole to

improvement, more persons in the next generation will be found as having risen than as having sunk; but some necessarily sink into the spheres of toil below what their parents occupied. Still not all, probably not many, of these become paupers: they drop into the places vacated by others below them in the social scale, who have raised themselves; but in India an Indo-European who is already on the margin of his class cannot fall any further; he cannot become an agricultural labourer or a cooly. If he sinks, he has nothing but pauperism to sink into.

31. A second effect of competition with native labour generally is one which also considerably increases the disadvantages under which Indo-Europeans suffer and augments the embarrassment we experience in suggesting remedies for them. The great lever on which the economical reformer relies, for raising the condition of the people of any country, is to raise the accepted standard of living for the poorest classes, by doing which they are made more healthy, more prudent, less improvident in contracting marriage, and generally better able to cope with the vicissitudes of fortune; and for this reason poor-relief in aid of wages, or requiring occupants of prisons or work-houses to compete with free labour outside, are earnestly deprecated. Whatever labour has to be done, should only be given for the full minimum wage, which the ordinary labourer is content to accept.

32. In the case of Indo-Europeans, however, this object is unattainable. Were we able to succeed in raising the standard of living among the poorest members of that community; were they to be induced to live in healthier homes, to herd together in lesser numbers, to demand better food, the effect might only be that they would lose some of the work which they now manage to obtain in the struggle for existence. Similarly, relief in aid of wages, so earnestly condemned in England, cannot be with equal assurance condemned in Calcutta. A Dorsetshire labourer, who will take eight shillings a week, if he also gets three shillings more from the poor-law overseer, will be compelled to demand, and will successfully demand, 11 shillings a week if those three shillings are withheld. But if an Indo-European is receiving Rs. 10 a month, which is eked out by a pensionary allowance of Rs. 5 from some charity, can we be equally certain, if the Rs. 5 are withheld, that he will succeed in obtaining a salary of Rs. 15? Native competition renders this more than doubtful. There are many able to do the same work to whom Rs. 10 affords more than a sufficient livelihood. It is hardly too much to say that this difficulty is perhaps the most serious, because the most irremediable, under which we labour, in framing our recommendations in this report.

Second cause—Characteristic defects which interfere with successful work.

33. The second prominent cause of destitution is to be found in the deficiencies of character, which are largely traceable among Indo-Europeans. We approach this head of our report with some hesitation because it is far from our wish or intention to bring an indictment against the class, in whose interests we are working, and we are only too conscious that the deficiencies to which our attention has been so forcibly drawn are just such as must inevitably abound among a community placed at the disadvantage under which Indo-Europeans labour. Still we should neither discharge our duty to Government, nor to the Indo-European community, if we shirked the subject owing to the fear of wounding susceptibilities, and the testimony which our Sub-Committee has received in answer to its enquiries regarding the possibilities of employment is so concurrent, that our report would be misleading, and not merely incomplete, if we failed to point out that to alleged defects of character must be attributed much of the want of success which Indo-Europeans experience in obtaining as much employment as would otherwise be open to them. It is notorious that a very large number of employers of labour who require assistants and employés with European habits import their assistants from Europe at very great expense and risk as regards their health, while persons born and bred in the country are available in large numbers needing similar employment.

34. The reasons assigned for this preference are no secret. It is not necessary for us as a Committee to determine precisely how far the impeachment is justified or how far it may be overstated or exaggerated. It suffices that we are satisfied that the employers of labour believe in these defects, and that

owing to this belief employment is lost and outsiders introduced. It is stated that those who are brought up in the country are to an exceptional extent—

(1) Wanting in stability, *i.e.*, not willing to accept the employment they obtain as the occupation of their life, but looking upon it as a temporary resting-place, which they forthwith try to leave for something better. The employer is naturally dissatisfied when he detects any such inclination, and finds that all the time and money spent on training his employé will be wasted. The assistant also becomes restless and discontented when he finds it is not so easy to better himself as he anticipated.

(2) Imbued with too good an opinion of their own qualifications and given to claim a higher remuneration than they are worth. Here, again, we are met with a general consensus of opinion. A very large employer of labour in Calcutta writes thus:—"Though numbers apply for employment, they are as a rule unwilling to go through the process of learning their business, desiring to step at once into positions in which previous experience is necessary. Occasionally some profess willingness to learn, but insist on considering themselves capable before they are, and claim promotion long before they have become acquainted with the work."

(3) Unwilling to undergo drudgery or to do anything approaching menial work. Another employer of labour writes:—"We have tried to encourage the Eurasian juvenile with the result that we find he wants three times the bearers usually employed, and that he himself, with three months' learning, knows more and should be considered far superior to any European assistant coming direct from England after serving his time of apprenticeship." While the head of another large firm writes in the same strain:—"Have endeavoured to train Eurasian lads as artisans, but they have always shown a disposition to shirk necessary drudgery, and a desire to thrust on others their own legitimate duties, and the question of salary has always been prominently brought forward before they have proved themselves sufficiently useful."

(4) Closely connected with the above defects, yet deserving separate mention, are—enervating home influences and consequent want of discipline. Several of our correspondents dwell on these defects. One with large experience writes:—"Our experience has been that a very small proportion of the above class turn out satisfactory, and we believe that this is in a great measure due to bad home influences and associations;" and another:—"If a marked improvement can be had, it must only be by isolating youths from their homes and training them under wholesome influences in public schools."

(5) Improvident and thriftless, especially in contracting marriage. The manager of a large railway thinks that the whole difficulty lies in the want of thrift and improvident marriages among domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, and that "until some higher moral standard in this respect can be introduced, the root of the matter will not be touched." He thinks that "eventually the poor Eurasian and domiciled European must sink to the level of the native, unless he does more for himself."

(6) Lastly, attention should be drawn to the preference for being served by Europeans, which is believed to obtain among many of the customers of the European shops and houses. Some of the firms that have replied to our circular have pointed out that they are compelled to study the wishes of their constituents in this respect.

35. No doubt there is the other side of the shield to which the Indo-European candidate for employment could invite attention. He would complain that he finds himself looked down upon, and that he is expected to be contented with a lower pay than suffices for his maintenance, or that he is unfairly passed over when his turn for promotion comes; but

obviously the employer's view is the view to which most importance attaches where it is a question of obtaining or retaining employment, and there can be no manner of doubt that employers of labour in and about Calcutta discover by experience certain defects in a considerable proportion of those trained in this country who apply for work, and that if these defects can be remedied, they will labour under less disadvantages than they do at present. It should be added that girls of the Indo-European community give comparatively more satisfaction than the young men. One of our correspondents, after finding grave faults with the young men, adds that "domiciled European and Eurasian girls have proved satisfactory on the whole. Many have proved themselves to be exemplary in every sense. If trade increases, more Eurasian girls will be employed, but we prefer getting young men from England, as they are trained to business."

Third cause—Pauperisation of population by injudicious administration of charity.

36. We turn now to the third chief cause of distress among the Indo-European community, viz., the manufacture of a pauper population by the administration of charitable relief. In coming to this conclusion we must again deprecate any intention of imputing blame to the trustees and custodians of relief in Calcutta. On the contrary, the same result has notoriously happened in all countries and all places, until special means have been taken to remedy the evil.

Mr. Fowle in his volume of the English Citizen Series on the Poor Law, page 18, thus enumerates the three main objects which these laws are framed to carry out:—

(1) Relief measures to support the indigent;
(2) repressive measures to put down; and—
(3) remedial measures to prevent the abuses and evils which are sure to be engendered by a system of State* relief.

37. It would not be correct to say that the second and third of these objects have been completely lost sight of in Calcutta, for the establishment of the alms-house in 1840 was an avowed step in this direction, and the District Charitable Society has constantly kept these objects in view; but it is absolutely correct to say that the repressive and remedial measures which have been taken in Calcutta to prevent the abuses arising from the administration of charity have been quite inadequate to attain that object, and that as a fact pauperism has been much encouraged and increased in this way.

38. For fuller evidence of this and a complete discussion of the question, we must refer to the report of the Charities Sub-Committee and to the speeches of two of our members—Archdeacon Michell and the Rev. S. B. Taylor—at the Church Conference held in January last. In this our main report it must suffice to summarise the evils which contribute to foster pauperism from this source—

(1). The want of any test, similar to the work-house test, among the Calcutta charities other than the District Charitable Society, and the inadequate application of this test by that Society, though it possesses in the alms-house an institution expressly founded for the purpose.

In the language of the science of relief the position of the habitual pauper is not made less desirable than that of the person who supports himself by his own labour.

(2). Want of touch or correspondence between charitable agencies, whereby direct encouragement is given to recipients of relief to seek for it from many quarters, concealing from each the relief obtained elsewhere.

(3). The habit of giving small monthly pensions or doles sufficient to destroy all spirit or love of independence and the respect which springs from a person being self-supporting, but not sufficient to obviate the necessity of seeking for further help elsewhere, and thereby converting the recipient into a skilful and professional mendicant.

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* The arguments used in the volume are avowedly equally applicable to relief by any agency when there is no State relief.

39. All experience shows that the system of granting small doles is the first to commend itself to the untrained poor law relieving officer or almoner of a private charity. He feels that he has done something to relieve the applicant, he is gratified by the manifest satisfaction with which the dole is received, and he acquires a certain influence over the recipient which he hopes to exercise for his good. On the other hand, as soon as relief is studied as a science, it is found to be a first principle, which all authorities accept, that nothing has proved more injurious to the recipients or done more to create pauperism than this practice. If the recipient has an income from work which, with this dole, suffices for his or her support, it makes the worker accept less than he would otherwise try to earn, and tends thereby to depress the earnings of other independent workers. It becomes in effect that system of relief in aid of wages so habitually given in England before the reform of 1834, which is described as having brought that country to the verge of ruin.* If the recipient is incapacitated from work, it perforce drives him to seek for more help in other quarters, and thereby converts him into a practised mendicant. It is a first axiom that when thorough investigation has shown that a case is made out for pensionary or out-door relief, that relief should be *adequate* and that it should be a *sine quâ non* that the person accepting it should obtain no other charitable relief, but that the attempt to do so or to beg in any way should forfeit the pension.

Summary of causes of destitution.

40. These then seem to us the three great causes which have led to excess of destitution among the Indo-European community in Calcutta; the competition of educated natives as well as of the uneducated who can work for smaller salaries; the defects of character which, due in great measure to climatic and racial causes, are yet avoidable; and the absence of sufficient repressive and remedial measures to counteract the otherwise inevitable abuses which arise from charitable relief.

Government bound to interest itself in removing these evils.

41. The next question which arises before we proceed to deal with remedies is whether we are justified in invoking the aid of Government in finding a solution of the problem of Indo-European destitution, and we maintain that we are justified in doing so both on general and special grounds.

On general grounds.

42. The question of the obligation of the State to relieve distress has been discussed from the point of view of principle with very various results in America, Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Scandinavia. So far as England is concerned, it is said that "it is an admitted maxim of social polity that the first charge on land must always be the maintenance of the people reared upon it. This is the principle of the English Poor Law.† " As regards other nations—

"Sweden in 1870, Denmark in 1866 (re-enacting a law of 1683), and Prussia in 1871 have expressly conferred upon all destitute persons the right to such relief as is necessary. Holland in 1870 framed a new Poor Law, in which it was expressly laid down that 'no person has a right to relief, and that the care of the poor is a moral, not a civil duty.' * * * * France in 1793 formally declared that the relief of the destitute was a national debt, but retraced her steps five years later from experience of the evils entailed—a measure which included Belgium also. England, followed in this by the United States, occupies an intermediate, and it would seem more intelligible, position. Nothing is said about the right of persons to receive relief, but the duty is cast upon localities to see that no person perishes for want of the means of existence.‡"

43. We should be sorry to accept the responsibility of urging the claim to relief on behalf of the Indo-European poor as an absolute right, but we may safely urge it on the more humanitarian and practical ground preferred by Mr. John Stuart Mill:—

"Apart from any metaphysical considerations respecting the foundation of morals or of the social union, it will be admitted to be right that human beings should help one another, and the more so in proportion to the urgency of the need; and none needs help so urgently as one who is starving. The claim to help, therefore, created by destitution, is one

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* We have admitted in paragraph 32 that this doctrine cannot be applied so strictly in Calcutta as in England.

† Nicholl's History of the Poor Law, vol. I, page 2.

‡ The Poor Law, by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, chapter I, page 6.

of the strongest which can exist, and there is *primâ facie* the amplest reason for making the relief of so extreme an exigency as certain to those who require it, as by any arrangements of society it can be made (*Political Economy, Book V, Chapter* XI, § 13)."

44. It may be said that if these arguments are valid, they go much farther and would lead to the conclusion that Government ought to organise relief for all classes and all over India. It is superfluous to point out that this has already been done in the most comprehensive manner where the destitution arises from famine. But as regards ordinary destitution, there are obvious impediments to a foreign Government undertaking the task when the social customs of the people are so different from its own, and above all when marriage is considered a religious duty to be fulfilled independently of all prudential considerations.

45. But we are writing for the metropolis only, and so far as Calcutta is concerned, the native population is practically free from the danger of starvation arising from want of work. There is no doubt much genteel poverty among the natives of Calcutta, owing to the extraordinary multiplication during the last century of the families living on the rent of land and houses in the permanently-settled provinces, whose only support over and above the rent is employment other than menial labour. But for those who will accept menial labour, the work offered in Calcutta is always 50 to 200 per cent. in excess of the requirements of the able-bodied residential population. The surplus is taken up by residents in the mofussil, who come to the capital to find work and leave it again if the demand for labour falls off. If they suffer at all from absolute destitution it is in their mofussil homes and not in Calcutta.

So far as Calcutta, therefore, is concerned, we believe that we are absolutely correct in saying that the only destitution problem that seriously presses is that of the Indo-European community.

On special grounds.

46. But we should be wanting to the cause we are advocating if we rested the claim to Government intervention on general grounds only. The circumstances of the Indo-European community are such as equitably entitle them to special and exceptional consideration at the hands of the Indian Government. They are, as it were, the direct creation of that Government. Twelve years ago, when Archdeacon Baly was charged with the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of education for the children of the poorer and middle classes of Europeans and Eurasians, he laid their case before the Government so effectually as to obtain a clear acknowledgment of this principle.

47. In the Government Resolution on his memorandum, dated the 18th October 1881, the following expression is given of the views of Government:—

"The Governor-General in Council agrees in the conclusion come to by former Governments that the state of things revealed in the foregoing figures is from every point of view lamentable, and one which, if allowed to continue, will certainly become in the end (to use the words of Lord Canning) 'a glaring reproach to the Government.' It has been rightly said that one very special reason why Government cannot afford to ignore the growing up in India of an uninstructed European population is that in the case of the European his capacity for self-maintenance depends entirely upon the education he receives. He cannot support himself in this country by working as a day-labourer, or by adopting the avocation of the native peasant. An uneducated European almost necessarily becomes an idle and profitless, and often a dangerous member of the community. On the other hand, it must be remembered that he (or his English ancestor) was brought out to India originally to do work that could only be done by the European—a fact which in itself gives him some claim to consideration. The climate is uncongenial to him, the cost of living is necessarily disproportionate to his means, and he is deprived at the same time of those educational opportunities which are now available at home even to the poorest of the working class. In all these respects the European parent is placed at a disadvantage, and it thus becomes necessary for the Government to come to his assistance."

On special and general grounds, therefore, the Indo-European community is entitled to the assistance of Government for the purpose of remedying the disease of pauperism from which it is suffering, and we therefore proceed to suggest such remedies as seem to us practicable.

Remedies. Policy of opening appointments to all classes alike cannot be modified.

48. As regards competition for Government appointments, we cannot recommend any change in the well-recognised and well-considered policy of Government to open such appointments equally to all classes and sections of the community; but a reference to paragraphs 29, 30, and 36 of the report

of our Sub-Committee on the avenues of employment will show that in some respects Indo-Europeans have been placed at an absolute disadvantage, especially in the interpretation against their interest, of a rule intended for their protection in common with all other residents of the country. If any roots of this misinterpretation remain, they should be extirpated, and, also the rule passed to prevent the Indo-European element from entirely disappearing from public offices should be kept in view, and the same precaution taken with this object as is taken to protect Mahomedan candidates. In all other respects Indo-Europeans must rely on their own efficiency for success, and endeavour to acquire the qualifications necessary for obtaining ordinary Government employment in the open market.

Objects to be aimed at.

49. With this preamble it seems to us that we are constrained to limit our chief remedies to the following:—

(*a*) So to organise charitable relief that it may be adapted to its proper ends without creating paupers.

(*b*) By education, the healthy action of public opinion, and other influences to correct as far as possible the prevalent deficiencies of Indo-Europeans, and enable them to give more satisfaction to employers.

(*c*) To secure an honourable subsistence for all Indo-Europeans who are fit for work but unable to obtain anything better, so that no able-bodied males may be driven into the ranks of pauperism by inability to earn their bread.

First remedy—A further opening must be found.

50. It will be seen that the first two remedies depend for their success on the third. It is useless so to organise charity that it may be sympathetic and tender towards worthy recipients, but severe towards professional paupers and those who are indigent by their own habitual idleness, unless work can be obtained with practical certainty as an alternative to the disagreeable shelter of the Alms-house. Education is one of the most potent agencies for curing characteristic defects, but it is useless to encourage education by every possible means, if the avenues of employment are too narrow to meet the supply of educated labour.

51. On the other hand, if we can effect our third object, we are justified in expecting substantial improvement. If we can practically guarantee a sure and honourable livelihood to all who are educated by charitable funds and State aid; if by removing their competition, those who are well educated at the expense of their parents can have a practical certainty of earning a livelihood for themselves in the ordinary way; if the means of occupation being thus secured, pressure is put on the undeserving by the organisation of charity, sufficient to constrain them to work, and the funds thus set free are ample to afford adequate support to the aged and deserving poor and education to all the rising generation,—we may fairly claim to have placed a scheme before Government which affords a reasonable probability of solving the Indo-European problem.

52. Here then is the *crux* for all efforts to solve the Indo-European problem. The labour market is already too narrow for the demands made upon it, but it is morally certain to become relatively narrower in the future. Everything feasible should be done by giving a more practical and mechanical turn to education to make Indo-Europeans better qualified for the various occupations open to them, but probably *pari passu*, if not at greater speed, natives will also become better qualified and relatively no ground will be gained. Unless some occupation can be found for which Indo-Europeans possess a qualification which natives do not possess, and that occupation one which employs so many as to have a vital bearing on the labour question, we must come to the conclusion that the prospect will only grow darker and darker, and each succeeding generation fall lower and lower.

The only resource lies in offering military employment.

53. Where then can an honourable livelihood be found which will be the normal resource of all those who are educated in orphanages and other charitable schools, and have but poor prospects of obtaining any good employment? It has already been shown that native candidates are likely to gain still further ground in the field of open competition. The opening

which railways and other similar works have afforded during the past generation will be rapidly monopolised by their own people, who will in addition furnish a surplus of competitors in the Calcutta labour-market.* The answers we have received to enquiries in all other directions offer but very faint prospects of partial improvement here and there, quite insufficient to neutralise the anticipated loss elsewhere. We are thus driven to the conclusion that the only one remedy at all adequate to the disease, is to provide military employment for the youth of the rising generation as they leave our schools.

Social advantages of this project.

54. The propriety of this measure is usually discussed from a purely military point of view, and it is contended that from this standpoint it has but little to commend it to the consideration of Government. This we submit is a fundamental error. The question should first be considered in its social and political aspects, and then it will require very overwhelming objections from a military point of view to justify its rejection.

As regards the social aspects, it is hardly too much to say that it seems to be the one and only measure which can effectually rescue Indo-Europeans from the scarcity of occupation which now paralyses all efforts directed to ameliorate their condition, and it singularly fulfils the requisites for an effectual remedy. Indo-Europeans are obviously marked out by blood and creed as appropriate defenders of the English Government, and as such possess qualifications which no natives can possess. In pure military qualities the warlike races of India may be their equals or superiors, but no native regiment can be so closely linked to the Government of the country by interest and sentiment as a regiment of Indo-Europeans. Not only in this respect is the suggestion adapted to the need. Military training is one of the best remedies that could be devised for curing the want of discipline, of which all employers of labour now complain. Service with a regiment will check, if not entirely put a stop to, the improvident marriages which young men are now only too ready to contract. The labour-market, being relieved from the pressure of competition on the part of those who now receive a charitable education in orphanages and free schools, may prove sufficient to provide employment for those who can pay for their own education in superior schools.

55. Looking to the taste which the scholars already develop for volunteering in these schools, we anticipate that there would be but little difficulty in inducing a very large proportion of them to go straight from school to a training battalion, by which means the pernicious home-influences which have been so often referred to would be intercepted and precluded from undoing the effects of school-life; but if difficulties were experienced, the acceptance of service should be made the condition of eleemosynary education aided by Government whenever such service was claimed. It seems to us that the concession of a regiment of this kind is precisely that which the Government may be legitimately called upon to make, in order to discharge its admitted obligation of helping the Indo-European community.

Political advantages of it.

56. But its importance seems at least equally great from a political point of view. Whatever their other defects may be, there can be no doubt whatsoever of the loyalty of Indo-Europeans. As far as this is concerned, they are equal to an English regiment. Now it is well known that the English army in India is most expensive; it is recruited with the greatest possible difficulty; the number of recruits that can be obtained is annually decreasing; the cost of transport to and from India is enormous. Moreover, the loss from want of acclimatisation is very heavy, much more so than would probably be the case with Indo-Europeans. It will be seen from the table annexed to the report of the Avenues Sub-Committee that during the nine years 1882 to 1890, the deaths among Europeans employed in Indian Railways averaged 1·89 per annum, those among East Indians 1·07, and this in spite of the latter population being according to general testimony often under-fed as children—a defect which if our proposals are adopted will be partly remedied. Here on the spot we have a population which, from the nature of the case, must be a pillar of the British rule. Can it be politically wise, right or economical to ignore this resource?

* See on this point Mr. Thos. McGuire's evidence attached to the report of the Statistics Sub-Committee. "I think poverty has increased in Calcutta, one of the causes being the influx of poor Europeans and Eurasians into the city from various part of the country."

57. It is hardly our function to deal with the question from the military point of view, but we may, perhaps, express an opinion that the material, if taken as we suggest, fresh from the training and discipline of school, will not prove nearly so unsatisfactory as has been represented.

Military objections insufficient.

Lucknow and many other places furnish us with ample evidence that Indo-Europeans have displayed the best and most sterling qualities of soldiers. Moreover, the European element is not wanted only for the first line of defence. In India especially, thoroughly trustworthy material is needed for the protection of cities and arsenals, and we cannot but submit that Government would save itself the expenses of the transport of an equivalent number of Europeans supplied now with so much difficulty, without any real loss of efficiency, by enlisting an Indo-European regiment. As regards the rate of pay, we presume that it would be the same as for a European regiment in this country, but we would strongly advocate a deduction being made towards a provident fund from which a bonus would be given to every man on the completion of his term of service, equal to the deductions made from his pay, together with accumulated interest, and some contribution from other sources.

58. Our proposal, therefore, is that the free schools and orphanages which grant a free education to such a large proportion of Indo-European children, should in return for the Government aid which they receive, so arrange as to contemplate a military career for the bulk of their students, who should on leaving school be drafted into a training battalion and be required to enlist for, say, 10 years. The students of other schools should be allowed to enlist in the same way, and the same opening should be offered to all schools out of Calcutta, service being more or less strictly required from those who were educated by charity and left completely voluntary for those whose parents paid for their education. After sufficient service with the training battalion, the young soldiers should be transferred to one or more battalions on active service, and it might conduce to wholesome emulation if separate companies were recruited, as far as practicable, from the same school, though this is a detail which it is unnecessary for us to discuss. If it were practicable, without danger to the discipline of the whole battalion, to reserve one or more companies into which older men, who were loafers or out of employment, could be drafted, it would materially conduce to a satisfactory solution of the pauper question, but we have our doubts of the wisdom of this measure. Much depends on keeping the young recruit isolated from contaminating and enervating influences.

59. Measures should, however, be certainly taken to offer a livelihood to the term-expired soldiers, but we think it probable that the military discipline which they would have undergone would so qualify them for positions requiring steadiness in railways and other works, that they would have little difficulty in finding it; but if there were any difficulty, appointments ought to be reserved for them in State Railways and other similar fields for employment. It may be answered to this that if they are afterwards to return to civil life, the gain which we have taken credit for by withdrawing those who would become soldiers, from competition in ordinary occupations of civil life will prove illusory. It is perhaps superfluous to point out that this is a fallacy. The withdrawing of a large number of young men from such employment for, say, ten years of their life, will in itself be a very substantial relief. By retarding their marriage the expenses of maintaining a family will be considerably reduced. The bonus they will receive on discharge will encourage habits of thrift and give them a start in many avenues of employment. Their habits of discipline will enable them to give satisfaction where imported labour is now usually preferred.

60. In making this recommendation, we do not overlook the fact that in the report already referred to Archdeacon Baly came to a different conclusion. He computed that the total number of Indo-European boys who arrived at the age of 18 year by year in the Bengal Presidency was only 309 more or less, and he considered that if all these boys were properly trained and educated, so as to be fitted for work, they would have no difficulty in finding employment. He thus arrived at the conclusion that there was no urgent

Archdeacon Baly opposed to this proposal.

need for any new opening; and assuming that the regiment would be recruited from among the loafers, idlers, and habitual paupers, he did not anticipate that it would be a success.

61. As regards the second point, our report shows that we are in accord with him; while we should much like to see the loafer population subjected to military discipline, we hesitate to recommend it and rely on the recruits being taken fresh from school for the success of the experiment; but as regards the sufficiency of the present openings for Indo-Europeans, we wish to say plainly that in this respect we cannot endorse Archdeacon Baly's otherwise excellent report. The passage in which he expresses this opinion is to be found in part IX of his report of the 15th May 1880:—

"I am at present disposed to think, though I should hesitate to affirm it with any certainty, that the difficulty will be not that of providing new forms of employment, but the lesser one of preparing and fitting those who are to be employed by giving them the right kind of education, and training them in habits of economy, patience, industry, perseverance and self-control, for I believe that the present want of employment now so generally complained of arises not so much from absolute dearth of it as from the want of the qualities which fit men for obtaining employment and keeping it when they have it. Nor should I be surprised to find if the whole question could be thoroughly sifted that the undoubtedly large number of unemployed Europeans (the Archdeacon defines Europeans as covering the class we have defined as Indo-Europeans) now in India is very largely composed—(1) of the idle, improvident and intemperate who will not work; (2) of the sick, weakly and ignorant who cannot; (3) of those who have lost the employment which they had through their own fault.* I am disposed to think that when these three classes are eliminated, the number of steady, sober, honest, industrious and able-bodied Europeans who cannot find employment in India is comparatively small, and that the best way of diminishing the number of the unemployed is not to create new employments, but to lessen and remove as much as possible the causes which have unfitted them for the old. *Should this opinion prove incorrect, the question must be differently dealt with.*"

His reasons examined.

62. If this opinion is well founded, it undoubtedly cuts away the ground from under our report. We believe it, however, to be entirely mistaken, and it must be admitted that Archdeacon Baly expresses it very guardedly, and is far from confident of its correctness.

Several of the members of our Committee are in a position to speak with confidence, and they assure us positively that they know of many instances in which steady, sober and industrious men, willing and able to work, cannot find employment. It is probable, from the figures given in paragraphs 24 to 27 of our report, that the difficulty is experienced now more acutely than it was when the Archdeacon was making his enquiries 11 and 12 years ago, but be that as it may, we beg to place on record our dissent from the statement that all steady, sober, honest, industrious and able-bodied Indo-Europeans can find employment in Calcutta.

63. Moreover, it should be remarked that the supply of work does not equal the demand in a community when only the steady, sober, honest, industrious and able-bodied men can obtain employment. That they should obtain the pick of such employment as is going, is right and proper enough, but a community must be badly off in which the capital available to furnish employment for labour only suffices to find work for the best workmen, and drives into the ranks of pauperism all who do not come up to the Archdeacon's standard. For the supply of work to be sufficient there should be a surplus to give a new start to those who may have tripped once or even more than once in the battle of life, and who are ready to try once more and retrieve themselves. If all Indo-Europeans who have lost an employment even through their own fault be henceforth doomed to enforced idleness and destitution, their lot is very deplorable, and that this is the case is a matter of every-day experience.

64. As our report shows, we are just as anxious as Archdeacon Baly to see the defects on which he animadverts cured, and we regard their removal as of the utmost importance. We trust, indeed, that already, owing to the improvement effected by a better system of education, they have been somewhat diminished, and we rely on military discipline and the better organisation

* "These are generally (1) giving up one appointment before another has been obtained from impatience of small pay and slow promotion, or for simple love of change, or from quickness to take offence, (2) irregularity; (3) debt through extravagance or early and improvident marriage."

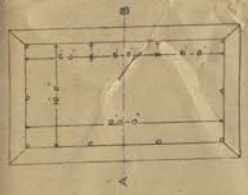
REST HOUSE FOR [illegible] MEN

SIDE ELEVATION

GROUND PLAN

SEGREGATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES WARD

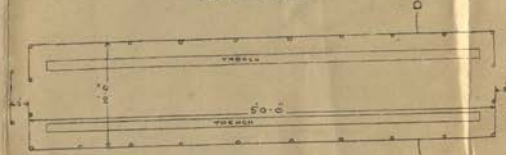
FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

SECTION ON A-B

DAY LATRINE

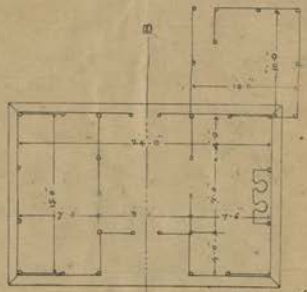


GROUND PLAN

SECTION A-B

QUARTERS FOR SUPERINTENDANT STOREKEEPER AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANT

FRONT ELEVATION



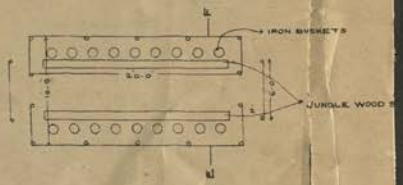
PLAN

21.7.08

SECTION ON A-B

FRONT ELEVATION

NIGHT LATRINE

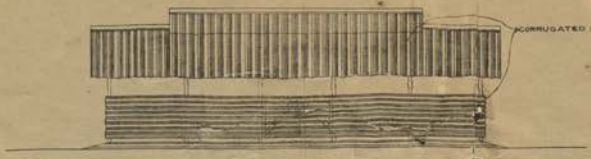


PLAN

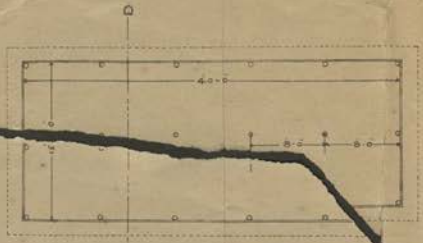
FRONT ELEVATION

S. O. { Reg: No. 1605
1909 { Copies — 70 + 210 + 200

COOK HOUSE



FRONT ELEVATION

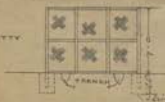


GROUND PLAN

Note.

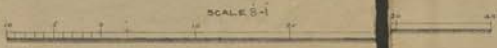
THE STONE SHED 40X15 WILL BE BUILT UP AS PER KITCHEN BUT THE SIDES WILL GO UP TO THE FULL HEIGHT OF SIDES. THE POSTS WILL BE BURIED IN CONCRETE AND THE FLOOR WILL BE GRAVELLED.

SECTION ON C-D



SECTION ON C-D

SCALE 8-1



SECTION ON E-F

W. H. Nicholls

of charity to aid in this direction, but we should indeed be sanguine if we hoped that the fundamental dearth of employment, mainly due to native competition, can be thereby removed. All we can hope is that the adverse tide may be to some extent stemmed, and perhaps a few employers of labour, who now import it from Europe, be induced to find their employés in this country.

65. We have shown that native labour has been continually gaining ground on Indo-Europeans. We have shown that the disastrous effects of this have been mainly warded off by the new field of employment offered by railways. The Railway authorities all warn us that this opening will in future be closed, and that if anything they will send a surplus to compete with the city populations in other fields of employment. Archdeacon Baly himself admits that if he is mistaken, "the question must be differently dealt with." We think that the further experience of eleven years and the statistics which we have compiled conclusively show now that it is so, and we apprehend very dark days indeed for the Indo-European community if no new avenue of employment can be opened out for them, such as we have suggested.

Proposal for a training-ship.

66. It will be seen from the report of our Sub-Committee for Education, Training and Housing that it recurs to the suggestion of a training-ship in the Hooghly as an additional means of finding new employment for Indo-Europeans. If the Government does not see its way to sanctioning our proposal for the formation of an Indo-European regiment, then we must very earnestly press this suggestion upon it as a step, though we fear a very insufficient step, towards providing new employment for Indo-Europeans. We say insufficient, because we apprehend that very few of those thus trained would afterwards become sailors, and if they failed to do so, the benefit derived from the training would be soon lost when they were once discharged from the ship.

Second remedy—Organisation of charity.

67. If, however, the Government does see its way to sanctioning the formation of an Indo-European regiment, to be recruited as above suggested, we may hope for good results from our next proposal of so organising charitable relief as to guard against the evils which it now encourages. As regards this reform, we advocate the proposals put before us by the Charities Sub-Committee, which are substantially to organise the charities of the city in the following manner.

One society should undertake the relief of undeserving cases.

68. One charitable society, presumably the District Charitable, should undertake to deal with all undeserving cases by offering them a shelter in the alms-houses and thereby securing them against starvation, but at the same time by introducing such discipline into that institution as would make the lot of those who lived in it less desirable than that of persons in employment who are self-supporting. This, as explained in paragraph 29 of the report of our Sub-Committee on Charitable Endowments, is only fulfilling the object with which the Alms House was established in 1840, and we are confident that the Committee of the District Charitable Society will cordially co-operate in giving effect to this policy. A separate ward might be provided for infirm men permanently incapacitated from work, to whom greater indulgence might be allowed, provided that they had no relations on whom they had a moral claim for support, and that they were not reduced to their present condition by any grave fault. No similar ward for deserving females would perhaps be found necessary, as it might be practicable to provide for them at St. Mary's House of Charity or at St. Vincent's Home. A Committee of the District Charitable Society should preside over this department of relief, to whose Secretary any one might refer a mendicant who asserted that he or his family were starving, with the confident assurance that his case would be looked into, his immediate necessity relieved, and the proper treatment subsequently provided for him according to the circumstances of his case.

Another Committee should be an Investigation Committee for *primâ facie* deserving cases.

69. In addition to the Committee which would preside over poor relief, a separate Charity Organisation Committee should be constituted, consisting, so far as they would agree, of delegates from all the principal charities in Calcutta, who would be willing to investigate thoroughly all cases which were *primâ facie* 'meritorious.' Such a Society

exists and does excellent work in London, while it has branches established all over England. The main conception of the Society is that it provides thorough investigation into all cases of destitution which are brought to its notice. Such as are found undeserving are left to the ordinary operation of the poor law agency; for such as appear deserving, its members interest themselves to find *adequate* relief, *i.e.*, a permanent pension if the applicant is incapacitated from earning his own livelihood, or relief such as to give him a fresh start if able to do so. We hope that a Calcutta Organisation Committee would do similar work in Calcutta, sending to the Relief Committee of the District Charitable Society for proper treatment and as a rule for subjection to the Alms House test, all who are habitual or professional loafers or undeserving applicants, and interesting themselves in obtaining adequate relief for deserving cases. Many charitably disposed persons would, we believe, gladly give freely in charity if satisfied that such enquiry was being made.

Government should appoint a Superintendent and an Inspector of Calcutta Charities.

70. In addition to these two committees we strongly recommend the appointment by Government of a Superintendent of Calcutta Charities. Probably some gentleman could be found to accept the post as a labour of love. His duties would be to watch the administration of all the Calcutta charities, to facilitate their co-operation with one another, to remonstrate with such as were spending their funds injudiciously and in such a manner as to manufacture pauperism, and to submit an annual report to Government. He would be the most suitable President for the Charity Organisation Committee. He would, at any rate at the outset, require no legal powers. His influence, backed by public opinion and supported by the orders of Government on his annual report, would probably suffice to enable him to get his recommendations adopted. He should be assisted by an Inspector, who would naturally be the Secretary of the Organisation Committee.

If proper measures are adopted, the present charitable funds seem to be sufficient.

71. If by some such means as above described the persons who can be really benefited by relief and restored to self-dependence and those who are deserving objects of charity as suffering from permanent infirmity, are separated from the undeserving, and the latter are put under the pressure of a strict and uncongenial discipline so as to make them prefer work to idleness; and if also the labour market is eased by drafting off the cadets of the orphanages and free schools into a training battalion, we have every reason to hope that the present resources of charity in Calcutta will be found sufficient for the relief of genuine distress. The various societies and charitable endowments of Calcutta available for the relief of Indo-European distress will be seen from the report of the Charities Sub-Committee to have a net income of about 4 lacs per annum, of which more than half is spent on education. The alms-houses, even if it be necessary to enlarge them, would not cost half a lac per annum, leaving more than a lac a year for the relief of the deserving indigent. This would suffice for the entire support of more than 500 adults over and above those who were recipients of poor relief as undeserving, and we cannot but think that this would amply suffice.

Are further legal powers necessary for the repression of mendicancy?

Outline of law in England.

72. We also concur with the Prevention Sub-Committee that if charity is properly organised, the existing law may perhaps suffice for the legal repression of vagrancy. Compared with the law in (say) England or France, the law in India must be admitted to be somewhat defective in the repression of vagrancy and vagabondism. In England every person wandering abroad, or placing himself or herself in any public place, street, highway, court, or passage to beg or gather alms, or causing or procuring or encouraging any child or children under 16 to do so* is an idle or disorderly person, and as such is liable to hard labour up to one calendar month or to fine. Again, every person convicted a second time as an idle or disorderly person, or any person wandering abroad and endeavouring by the exposure of wounds or deformities to obtain or gather alms, or endeavouring to procure charitable contributions of any nature or kind under any false or fraudulent pretence is 'a rogue and vagabond,' and as such may be sentenced to three months' hard labour or fine.

* 5 George IV, C. 83.

A second conviction as 'a rogue and vagabond,' makes a person an incorrigible rogue and vagabond, and as such he may be committed to the House of Correction with hard labour till the next general or quarter sessions, and at the next quarter sessions may be further imprisoned for one year and sentenced to whipping. Moreover, on issue of a warrant the police may search lodging-houses suspected of concealing vagrants, rogues, or vagabonds.

73. There is further the law* regarding casuals for London. Any policeman in the metropolis may personally conduct any destitute wayfarer, wanderer or foundling, or other destitute person to a casual ward. There he is searched and any money found on him detained. His clothes are dried, disinfected, and returned to him on leaving. The casual is given a bed and food according to a fixed dietary, and is obliged to perform certain fixed task work before taking his discharge. If he comes into a casual ward a second time within a month, he is liable to be detained and required to work for four days. If any casual absconds or refuses or neglects to do his work, he is liable to conviction as 'an idle and disorderly person.'

* Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act.

74. In France offences against the criminal law are distinguished as *contraventions* punishable with imprisonment up to nine days or fine; *délits* punishable up to five years or fine; *crimes* punishable, as the case may be, with death, hard labour for life, transportation or lesser punishments, as well as with loss of all civil rights. '*Vagabondage*' is a *délit*.† It is defined as including all persons who have no fixed home or means of livelihood, and who follow no regular occupation or profession.

Outline of law in France.

† Article 269, French Penal Code.

Article 270.

Vagabonds on conviction are liable to imprisonment up to six months, and on completion of their term are placed under police *surveillance* for a minimum of five and a maximum of ten years. The effect of this is that they must inform the police where they mean to live, may only travel with a police permit, describing the route they are to take, must report their arrival in any commune to the Mayor, and must obtain the Mayor's leave to a change of residence.

Article 271.

Almost all departments have *depôts de mendicité* corresponding to the English casual wards. In all places in which such a depôt is kept up 'begging' is punishable with three to six months' imprisonment, on the expiration of which the beggar is taken to the mendicity depôt. In places where there is no such depôt *able-bodied habitual* beggars are punishable with one to three months' imprisonment, which is enhanced to two years if the beggar is arrested outside the *canton* in which he resides, or if he uses any threats or trespasses in any house, or exhibits wounds or infirmities, or if the beggars beg in company except when they are one and the same family.

Article 274.

Article 275.

Article 276.

75. The law in India is much less complete. There is no section in the Penal Code under which vagrants or beggars can be punished; the only section of the law applicable to the whole of India which can be utilised is section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, which enables a Magistrate, if he receives information that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, to require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties for good behaviour for any period not exceeding six months, and if he fails to do so, such Magistrate may imprison him for the same period (section 123). Section 109 (as well as section 110, which gives the Magistrate similar powers in dealing with habitual robbers, thieves, receivers of stolen property, &c.) does not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act.

Outline of law in India which is defective, but workable without change, especially in Calcutta.

76. The European Vagrancy Act here referred to does not extend to Eurasians. Its object is to enable the Magistrate to send European or American vagrants and loafers to the workhouse for six months, at the end of which period they may, if they cannot find work, enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State to be shipped at the expense of Government to their own

country and not return to India within five years. If they do not agree to enter into this agreement, or if for other reasons Government does not deem it desirable to deport the vagrant, he is at the termination of his period of confinement released and warned not to become a vagrant again. Some of the Committee were at first disposed to think that the Vagrancy Act ought to be extended to Eurasians, or that some other means of repression ought to be devised. The provisions of section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code were never resorted to in Calcutta, and it was doubted whether they would be held to apply to mere loafers. The Commissioner of Police therefore undertook to have recourse to this section and thereby ascertain whether it could be worked. The result has on the whole proved satisfactory. Four cases have been prosecuted and convictions in all, but one instance obtained. This being the case, it is now the opinion of the Committee that, though the law in India is less definite and direct than in England or France, it is sufficient for practical purposes. We are still less disposed to recommend this extension of the Vagrancy Act so far as Calcutta is concerned, because in this city section 70, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, seems also to provide the requisite powers. By that section begging or applying for alms ..... or seeking for or obtaining alms by any false statement or pretences is made punishable with a month's imprisonment with or without hard labour. All that seems necessary is for the police when necessary to use the powers which they already possess.

Employment for Indo-European women and girls.

77. If improvident marriages are to be discouraged, it is obviously desirable to obtain as much employment as possible for Indo-European women and girls, and if for these the safety-valve of military employ is unavailable, the competition of native women is less menacing, and they are found to give more satisfaction than the other sex to employers. It is very desirable that all the Indo-European girls' schools should recognize the necessity of practical education for their pupils. Some might be trained as lady-doctors or nurses, others as mistresses and pupil-teachers, some might be prepared for domestic service, others as assistants in shops; type-writing might provide occupation for a few and probably printing also. It is evident that if (say) half the boys of the rising generation are drafted into a regiment, some girls will for some years remain unmarried, and a larger proportion must therefore be trained to support themselves.

Mrs. Ruxton's scheme for sending Europeans and fair Eurasians to Australia.

78. A project has been laid before us by Mrs. Ruxton, which she has, almost unaided, worked out to an advanced stage, of sending very young orphan children to Australia. There they will be well brought up and made self-supporting at a comparatively early age, while many probably would be adopted. The practicability of this proposal must depend largely on its cost, and a well-known lady, Mrs. Rowe, consented to receive children at her institution at Brookside, on the guarantee of payment of ten shillings a week. It seems that this arrangement would be in every way an excellent one for the children, some of whom would probably be adopted into European families, but ten shillings a week at the present rate of exchange is equivalent to Rs. 30 a month or Rs. 360 a year, to which must be added at least Rs. 150 per child for transport to Australia. In other words, at least two children would be provided for in India at the same expense as one in Australia. Subsequently, however, another lady, Miss Morris, has suggested that the children might on arrival be boarded out on the same terms as those taken charge of by the Australian Government, as "every year hundreds of these strongly recommended homes have to be put on one side, as there are no children for them." In that case the cost would be reduced to five shillings a week, or about the same that children cost in Calcutta, so that the only extra expenditure would be the original cost of sending the child to Australia. Moreover the cost cannot be met year by year as required, but must be provided in a lump sum of 250£ for each child once for all before it would be received. Once provided the amount would be a permanent endowment for one child after another. This seems a formidable impediment; still if all the details of this scheme can be satisfactorily worked out and funds obtained, it seems to us an excellent way of providing for very young boys and girls, who are either orphans or deserted by their parents; but it is hardly probable that

the number thus provided for can bear any appreciable proportion to the number which will remain on our hands.

Report of Sub-Committee for education, training, and housing.

79. One of our Sub-Committees, as already stated, took up the question of what can be done to improve the education and training and ameliorate the housing of the poor. Its report will be found in Appendix V. One of the most important of its recommendations—that for the establishment of a training-ship in the Hooghly—we have already referred to. As regards education generally, the action taken by Government on Archdeacon Baly's report and the Bruce Legacy have done much to provide for the education of Indo-European children, and it may be doubted whether in Calcutta there is serious need for more educational institutions. Moreover, most of the funds which are now distributed in small monthly doles could, so far as the terms of the endowment are concerned, be devoted to the maintenance and education of poor children; and if our other proposals find acceptance, we may hope that an additional sum of money will thus be set free for this purpose. However on this point we beg to draw attention to the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of their report.

80. It is often very difficult to find a way of expending money in charity which will not have a demoralising influence on those who are at present self-supporting. It is found that even the support of the old and infirm from charitable funds, necessary as it often is, tends to discourage providence and to invite people to spend the whole of their income during the prime of life, and look to charity for the support of their declining years. Though the charitable education of children is not absolutely free from this defect, as it may somewhat tend to encourage improvident marriages, yet on the whole the importance of educating and disciplining the rising generation, especially the rising generation of Indo-Europeans, is so transcendent that we would rather see as large a proportion as practicable of the charitable funds of Calcutta devoted to this object. It is the natural, almost necessary, complement of this that after being thus educated they should be provided for in some such way as a regiment would provide for them, instead of being driven to compete with the children of those who have paid for their own education, and who would thereby be deprived of the fruits of their outlay.

Question of housing.

81. As regards housing, the experiments already made have not been very encouraging, and it is probably not too much to say that it is a problem which must be insoluble unless it solves itself. Indo-Europeans, like all other communities, will live in the best kind of houses which they can afford to pay for, and those who spend money on house-building will build such class of houses as will be most certainly and rapidly rented. Improve the circumstances of Indo-Europeans, promote the love of cleanliness and order by good education and healthy schools, provide for the poorest members of the community by accommodation in barracks. and it may be reasonably hoped that the demand for the miserable *kinthal* will diminish and a better kind of residence take its place. But till that has been achieved, attempts to improve housing are not unlike attempts to draw two straight lines so as to include a space! Amateurs at house-building and house-renting try to build cheaper than those who make house-building their profession, and try to obtain a return for their capital from a still lower rental. It is no matter for surprise when such efforts result in financial failure, or when it is found that the rent barely covers the cost of repairs.

Summary.

82. The recommendations in this report may be thus summarised:—

(1) There is a very excessive amount of destitution among Indo-Europeans in Calcutta.

(2) The causes of this are chiefly the competition of natives, indiscipline, and other analogous defects, insufficient organisation of charitable relief.

(3) Our chief remedy for the first, and in great measure for the second also, of these causes is the formation of an Indo-European regiment, which will receive boys fresh from the orphanages and other charitable schools, conserve and promote the habits of discipline therein acquired, provide for them during an appreciable

portion of their life, discourage during that period improvident marriages, and restore them to civil life with a gratuity and such habits as should secure their success in subsequently obtaining employment.

(4) State Railways and other departments which are large employers of labour should make such arrangements as will provide a career for well behaved and industrious time-expired soldiers.

(5) As a supplement, or possibly as an inadequate alternative, to the above proposal is the establishment of a training-ship in the Hooghly to receive one hundred or perhaps two hundred of those who now find their way into orphanages.

(6) Over and above the beneficial discipline of a regiment or training-ship, we must rely on improved education, on the influence of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, and on public opinion generally to correct the defects which now interfere with the employment of Indo-Europeans.

(7) To promote the better organisation of charity and to guard more effectually against its injurious effects, we propose to separate the deserving from the undeserving; to relieve the latter by the exclusive agency of the District Charitable Society, and as far as practicable by the Alms-house test; while for the better investigation of claims and more systematic relief of the deserving poor, we propose the formation of a Charity Organisation Committee under the presidency of a Superintendent of Calcutta Charities to be selected by Government.

(8) No effort should be spared to make the education of girls as practical as possible, so as to qualify them as nurses, shop assistants, teachers, domestic servants, and such other avocations for which there may be a demand.

(9) If funds are available and other arrangements can be completed, we commend Mrs. Ruxton's proposal for placing orphan girls and boys in Australian homes to the favourable consideration of the public, of the District Charitable Society, and the custodians and trustees of other Calcutta charities.

(10) We regard the education and maintenance of the rising generation of Indo-Europeans as the first and most important object of charity and also the most appropriate field for Government aid. This may be given on such terms as to the future employment of the recipients of the charity as may be found expedient.

H. L. HARRISON ... *President.*

H. BEVERLEY.

H. LeM. CAREY.

G. H. HOOK.

E. LAFONT, S.J.

J. LAMBERT.

W. H. RYLAND.

FRANK W. WARNE.

A. D'B. GOMESS.

The 8th February 1892.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

REPORT

OF THE

STATISTICS SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE Statistics Sub-Committee submit the attached statements showing the number of paupers in the Town, Suburbs, and Howrah.

Explanation of tables.

The General Table shows the paupers grouped under the heads of Wards, Institutions, Schools, Hospitals, Lunatic Asylum, and Jail, with particulars as to sex, condition, and age.

Table (*a*) shows the particulars of each ward, and similarly *Tables* (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), of each institution, school, and hospital. *Table* (*e*) shows the number of free day-scholars in each school, with particulars of sex and age. The figures in this table have been included in the general table (heading Wards), as the children who are free day-scholars reside with their parents and guardians.

Method followed in collecting information.

2. Before proceeding to give an explanation of the figures, the Sub-Committee think it desirable to describe the mode in which they were obtained. The municipal wards were taken as units for carrying out the work of enumeration. The several wards were taken charge of by members of the Sub-Committee, assisted by the local clergy and by gentlemen possessing local knowledge—

Wards 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 were taken charge of by Colonel H. LeM. Carey and the Rev. G. H. Hook.

Ward 11 was taken charge of by the Rev. F. W. Warne.

Wards 13 and 16 were taken charge of by the Rev. S. B. Taylor.

Wards 14 and 17 were taken charge of by the Rev. Fr. E. Lafont.

Ward 15 was taken charge of by Mr. W. H. Ryland.

Wards 18, 21, 22, 23 and 25 were taken charge of by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon.

Wards 19 and 20 were taken charge of by the Rev. H. T. Ottley, Chaplain of St. James' Church, and Howrah by the Rev. J. M. Macdonald, the Rev. Fr. L. DeVos, S.J., and the Rev. H. T. Barnett.

The enumeration was made by a house-to-house visitation, and the information collected was recorded in the form of which a copy is attached. Only paupers and those who have acknowledged themselves to be such have been included in the tables; but it is not improbable that a few, although receiving charitable help, have not returned themselves as paupers.

As regards the Charitable Institutions, Schools, Hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Jail, the particulars were supplied to the Sub-Committee by the heads of the several institutions, and may be taken to be correct.

Number of Indo-European paupers

3. The result of the Sub-Committee's enquiries shows that there are in the Town (including the Suburbs and Howrah) 3,186 paupers, *i.e.*, 593 men, 848 women, and 1,745 children.

compared with the whole Indo-European population of Calcutta.

4. The report of the census of Calcutta, taken last year, shows that there are in the City and Suburbs (excluding Fort William and the Port and Canals) 9,418 Europeans and 9,803 Eurasians, and from table (*f*) attached it will be seen that of the 3,186 paupers censused by the Sub-Committee, 811 are Europeans and 2,375 are Eurasians, showing a percentage of pauperism of 8·61 (or about 1 in every 12) among Europeans, and 24·22 (or 1 in every 4) among Eurasians, or, taking both classes, a percentage of 16·57, or about 1 in every 6 persons.

5. Still keeping to the General Table, we have the following classification:—

Class.	In employ.	Able to work.	Disabled.	Total.
Men ...	68	386	139	593
Women ...	32	395	421	848
Children ...	8	...	1,737	1,745
Total ...	108	781	2,297	3,186

General classification.

Of the 386 men classed as able to work, 270 are without regular employment, 101 are from bodily infirmity temporarily unfit for work, and only 15 admit being idlers.

Classification of women.

6. The female paupers shown in columns 9 to 20 against total of the General Table may be classified as below :—

Class.	In employ.	Able to work but out of employ.	Disabled.	Total.
Spinsters	19	72	51	142
Married	1	169	53	223
Widows	11	136	309	456
Deserted	1	18	8	27
Total ...	32	395	421	848

Number of incapables.

7. We have thus 560 adult persons, *i.e.*, 139 men and 421 women, who are permanently unfit to earn their livelihood. Of these, 50 men and 249 women reside in *kinthals*, and have not availed themselves of the shelter afforded by the various charitable institutions and of the 249 women, no less than 213 are widows.

8. Turning to the age-periods, we have—

Class.	0 to 18.	18 to 50.	Over 50.	Total.
Men	...	429	164	593
Women	...	536	312	848
Children	1,745	...	...	1,745
Total ...	1,745	965	476	3,186

Of the 248 children over the age of 15, there are in the wards 103. Of these, 8 only are in employment and 30 attend school, leaving 65 children who are neither employed nor attending school. It will be observed that the largest number of paupers is shown under the head of children, *i.e.*, 554 Europeans and 1,191 Eurasians. Of these, 957, *i.e.* 442 Europeans and 515 Eurasians, are provided for in boarding schools free of cost, 68 are in public charitable institutions, and 17 in hospital, leaving 703 pauper children in the town. Of these, 260 are under the age of 7, 330 between 7 and 15, and 113 are over 15 years of age.

9. Taking the figures given in columns 28-33 [Heading (*a*) Wards] we have—

Class.	Under 7.	7 to 15.	15—18.	Total.
Boys	122	170	54	346
Girls	138	160	59	357
Total ...	260	330	113	703

Statement (*e*) (*Free Day-scholars*) gives the following numbers:—

Class.	Under 7.	7 to 15.	15—18.	Total.
Boys	111	285	8	404
Girls	102	252	22	376
Total ...	213	537	30	780

Number of children receiving free education.

Taking the children of school-going age, *i.e.* 7 to 15, we see that, whereas the total number of pauper children in the wards between these ages is shown to be 330, the number of children receiving charitable education is 537.

The excess of 207, the Sub-Committee think, can only point to the fact that there is a large number of persons who, though not actually paupers, yet are in such poor circumstances as not to be able to spare the very trifling amount required to pay for their children's education as day-scholars. They are persons in such circumstances that the slightest addition to their normal expenditure, caused by illness or otherwise, would compel them to seek charitable aid in one shape or another.

10. The report of the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1890 bears out this view. On page 3 of the Report (Statement II) the number of Europeans and Eurasians who received gratuitous medical aid is stated as follows:—

Class.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Europeans ...	5,463	1,670	1,597	8,730
Eurasians ...	9,613	6,425	9,720	25,758
Total ...	15,076	8,095	11,317	34,488

Unfortunately, however, the statement affords no information as to the number of outdoor and indoor patients, nor to the number of *persons* treated, the return apparently counting the same individual as a separate person each time he came for medical relief. The Sub-Committee are unable, therefore, to draw any conclusions from the figures; but, comparing the increase of Eurasian free patients over the number during the previous year, Dr. Hilson remarks:—"A greater number of Eurasian men, women, and children sought relief at the hospitals than previously—a circumstance which may probably be accounted for by the increasing numbers and poverty of the community. The diminution in the number of European patients may be attributed in some measure to fewer seamen having visited the port."

Education.

11. With reference to the state of education in the town, the Sub-Committee find from the last report on public instruction that on the 31st March last there were on the rolls of the European schools 4,328 pupils, the total number of European and Eurasian children in the town (under the age of 14) being 6,235. Of these, there are, no doubt, many who are below the school-going age, but as to their precise number the Committee cannot give any particulars, as the census report has not the same system of age-periods followed by the Sub-Committee.

Enquiry as to causes of poverty.

12. It will be seen that in the form used by the Sub-Committee for collecting information there is a separate column for "causes of poverty," and it was particularly requested that "poverty" and "pauperism" should be distinguished. It was exceedingly difficult, however, to get information on this subject, as a rule the only causes of poverty given being "loss of employment," "death of the bread-winner," or "old age." Under the circumstances the Sub Committee were of opinion that the only other course open to them was to make enquiries of

gentlemen who were acquainted with the poor and were brought into contact with them. In response to an invitation issued, ten gentlemen favoured the Sub-Committee with their views. Four paupers also volunteered statements and the evidence recorded will be found attached to this report.

The evidence as regards the avenues of employment and education will be dealt with by the Sub-Committees appointed to report on those subjects, and it is therefore unnecessary to deal with it here.

13. As regards the causes of poverty, the view generally expressed was that it was due mainly to two causes—*firstly*, to the want of avenues of employment owing to the keen competition from natives, and *secondly*, to improvidence and defects of character and training, generally due to surrounding circumstances and improvident marriages.

With these views the Sub-Committee are disposed to concur.

Distinction between lower class of Eurasians and native Christians.

14. The Sub-Committee were at some pains to distinguish between the lower class of Eurasians and native Christians, the line dividing whom is at times very undefined. There are no doubt many pure natives who are confounded with Eurasians, much to the prejudice of the latter; but, as will be seen from the evidence recorded, the lower class of Eurasians (referred to generally in the evidence as the *kinthal* class), whatever they might originally have been, must now for all practical purposes be classed with and provided for with those who are decidedly of European extraction. They are a class quite distinct from the natives, and though they live among them, they intermarry only among themselves, bear European names, speak English, profess the Christian faith, and have adopted European costume. They cannot be allowed to fall back into the ranks of the natives, and the great difficulty will be to improve their position and surroundings. The Sub-Committee can only point to the influence of good education, the opening out of suitable avenues of employment, healthy home influences, and the discouragement of improvident marriages, as the means to attain the desired end.

H. LeM. CAREY ... *Chairman.*

G. H. HOOK
FRANK W. WARNE
E. LAFONT, S.J.
W. H. RYLAND
A. D'B. GOMESS
} *Members.*

PATRICK McGUIRE... *Hony. Secretary, Sub-Committee.*

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

STATISTICS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Tabulation of Paupers.

LOCATION.	INDIVIDUALS.			CONDITION.													
	NUMBER IN FAMILY.			MALE.					FEMALE.								
	Heads.		Children *and other dependents.*	Having employment.	Able to work, but out of employ.	Unwilling to work.	Unable to work from infirmity.		Spinsters.			Married.			Widows.		
	Male.	Female.					Permanent.	Temporary.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Wards	268	578	815	68	178	15	50	19	19	53	13	1	162	17	9	116	213
Institutions	*110	161	68	...	59	...	51	...	...	19	30	...	7	4	2	20	78
Schools (Boarders) ...	...	...	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals	†103	50	17	...	...	...	21	82	...	...	4	...	...	29	...	...	16
Lunatic Asylum ...	17	9	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	2
Jail	‡33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	531	798	1,857	68	270	15	139	101	19	72	51	1	169	53	11	136	309
	3,186			593					848								
				3,186													

* Includes ... 9 seamen.
† Ditto ... 6 ditto.
‡ Ditto ... 6 ditto.

Total ... 21 seamen.

ABST

ADULTS { Male ...
Female ...

CHILDREN { Male ...
Female ...

TOTAL ...

COMMITTEE.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

of Paupers.

					AGES.												
			CHILDREN.		ADULTS.					CHILDREN.						REMARKS.
Deserted.					Male.			Female.		Male.			Female.			
In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	Earning wages.	Dependent on family.	18—21.	21—50.	Over 50.	14—50.	Over 50.	Under 7.	7—15.	15—18.	Under 7.	7—14.	14—18.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1	18	6	8	695	73	166	91	387	241	122	170	54	138	160	59	
...	...	1	...	68	8	51	51	99	62	39	7	...	14	6	2	
...	...	...	...	957	...	...	...	...	...	22	331	36	81	390	97	
...	...	1	...	17	22	63	18	43	7	4	5	...	7	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	14	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	18	8	8	1,737	110	319	164	536	312	187	513	90	240	557	158	
				1,745		593		848				1,745				
												3,186				

PATRICK McGUIRE,

Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee.

RACT.

593
848
— 1,441
790
955
— 1,745
3,186

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

STATISTICS SUB-COMMITTEE.

(*a*) *Tabulation of Paupers by Wards.*

NAME OF WARDS.	INDIVIDUALS.			CONDITION.																				AGES.										REMARKS.
	NUMBER IN FAMILY.								FEMALE.													CHILDREN.		ADULTS.				CHILDREN.						
	Heads.		Children *and others dependent.*	Having employment.	Able to work, but out of employ.	Unwilling to work.	Unable to work from infirmity.		Spinsters.			Married.			Widows.			Deserted.					Male.			Female.		Male.			Female.			
	Male.	Female.					Permanent.	Temporary.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	In employment.	Out of employ.	Infirm.	Earning wages.	Dependent on family.	15—21.	21—50.	Over 50.	14—50.	Over 50.	Under 7.	7—15.	15—18.	Under 7.	7—14.	14—18.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Wards Nos. 1 to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ward No. 8	43	123	188	8	35	...	9	5	...	9	1	...	30	6	1	26	53	...	5	1	1	164	17	21	19	72	60	25	51	9	30	39	11	
Ditto 9	32	50	89	8	30	...	4	...	11	7	...	1	12	2	1	9	12	...	1	1	...	72	11	23	8	49	8	13	15	8	12	17	7	
Ditto 10	48	167	157	26	19	3	14	2	6	20	10	...	21	3	6	35	78	...	5	...	7	117	17	28	19	85	99	21	32	11	20	26	14	
Ditto 11	24	32	67	1	20	2	5	...	...	4	...	...	16	2	...	4	9	...	1	...	...	59	6	13	9	24	12	9	10	9	9	13	9	
Ditto 12	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Ditto 13	56	88	119	6	34	5	5	10	...	4	...	...	36	...	...	19	25	1	1	4	...	113	7	35	18	66	24	24	22	8	29	26	4	
Ditto 14	33	51	107	3	31	...	5	2	...	6	1	...	26	2	1	13	7	...	1	...	...	93	9	22	10	46	11	16	23	3	23	22	6	
Ditto 15	5	6	7	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	...	6	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	
Ditto 16 to 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto 19 to 20	8	21	30	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	2	8	...	4	...	...	28	2	5	3	14	7	5	6	1	6	5	5	
Ditto 21 to 25	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Calcutta ...	249	550	767	57	174	15	43	19	19	51	12	1	149	17	9	109	206	1	18	6	8	652	70	152	86	364	234	114	159	51	130	149	57	
Howrah	19	28	48	11	4	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	13	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	43	3	14	5	23	7	8	11	3	8	11	2	
Total ...	268	578	815	68	178	15	50	19	19	53	13	1	162	17	9	116	213	1	18	6	8	695	73	166	91	387	241	122	170	54	138	160	59	

(*b*) *Tabulation of paupers in Institutions.*

Alms House	89	23	20	...	59	...	30	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	20	8	51	30	14	9	10	6	...	1	3	...	
Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor.	21	29	...	..	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lawrence deSouza Home	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	
St. Mary's House of Charity.	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	8	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	
St. Paul's Nursery ...	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	3	...	21	1	...	1	...	2	
St. Vincent's Home ...	...	62	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	25	...	4	4	0	1	17	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	59	3	8	...	...	11	2	...	
Total ...	110	161	68	...	59	...	51	...	...	19	30	...	7	4	2	20	78	...	...	1	...	68	8	51	51	99	62	39	7	...	1 4	6	2	

(c) *Tabulation of Children (Boarders) in schools either free or paid for from Charitable Funds.*

Calcutta Free School ...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	20	114	3	3	69	15
Catholic Male Orphanage...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	7	...	...	...
Calcutta Boys' School ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	19	...
Ditto Girls' do. ...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	...	9
Doveton College	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	31	...
European Female Orphan Asylum.	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	10
Loretto Orphanage, Entally	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	202	14
La Martiniére	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	1	22	14
Old Church Parochial Home.	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5
Pratt Memorial School ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	10	...
St. Joseph's School ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
St. James' School ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's Mission Home ...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Total ...	...	...	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	...	...	...	...	...	22	331	36	81	390	97

(d) *Tabulation of Free Patients in Hospitals.*

Eden Hospital		17	6	...	...	...	...			...		...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	17	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
General Hospital	53	22	8	...	...	...	12	41	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	8	10	33	10	18	3	2	5	...	1	...	...
Medical College Hospital...	48	11	3	...	...	...	9	39	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	11	30	7	8	...	2	...	...	2	1	...
Howrah Hospital	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	103	50	17	...	...	...	21	82	...	...	4	...	...	29	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	17	22	63	18	43	7	4	5	...	7	1	...

(e) *Tabulation of Free day scholars in Schools.*

Calcutta Free School ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Boys' School ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ditto Girls' do. ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Loretto (Dhurrumtollah) School.†	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	31	51	2
Loretto Bow Bazar School†	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	147	9
St. James' School ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...
St. Paul's Mission School...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	21	...
St. John's Parochial School	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	4	...
St. Joseph's School ...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	29	209	7	...	...	...
St. Theresa's School ...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	...	1	4	4
St. Mary's School, Howrah†	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' School † ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	2	1
St. Elizabeth's School† ...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	15	10	4
St. Agnes' School ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	...	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	111	285	8	102	252	22

* These figures are not included in the general table on pages 2 and 3, as the children are included in the pauper children in the "Wards."
† Is a school for day-scholars only.

(*f*) *Tabulation of Paupers by Nationality.*

Location.	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Wards	45	65	94	285	563	609	330	628	703
Institutions ...	52	26	12	58	135	56	110	161	68
Schools	...	...	442	...	...	515	...	...	957
Hospitals	38	11	6	65	39	11	103	50	17
Jail	10	...	...	23	...	...	33	...	...
Lunatic Asylum ...	7	3	...	10	6	...	17	9	...
Total ...	152	105	554	441	743	1,191	593	848	1,745

The above table includes 21 seamen, *i.e.*, 17 Europeans and 4 Eurasians, distributed as follows:—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.
Institutions	6	3
Hospitals	5	1
Jails	6	0
Total ...	17	4

FORM ADOPTED FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

No. 1 (STATISTICS) SUB-COMMITTEE.

(N.B.—Each family to have a separate form.)

Ward No. .....

Name.			
Sex.		Age.	
Residence.			
Nationality.		Religion.	
Married, unmarried or widowed.			
Number of children and ages.			
Previous employment during the past five years.			
Needing permanent or temporary relief.			
Able-bodied or otherwise.			
Causes of poverty.*			
Parent tongue.			
Means of support.			
General remarks.			

* Distinguishing between "Poverty" and "Pauperism."

(*Signature of inquiring officer.*) .....

C 2 . 29

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE STATISTICS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The 28th September 1891.

PRESENT:

The VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON F. R. MICHELL	... *Chairman.*
The REV. F. W. WARNE, B.D. ...	... *Members.*
MR. A. D'B. GOMESS ...	
MR. P. McGUIRE	... *Hony. Secretary.*

MR. WYLLIE MCCREADY stated as follows:—I am a first class Inspector in the Calcutta Police, and am in charge of the Colootollah Section of the town, and have been so for four years. My section is bounded by Machoa Bazaar Street on the north, Chitpore Road on the west, Bow Bazaar Street on the south, and College and Cornwallis Streets on the east. I have very good opportunities for observing distress, and a large number of cases of destitution among Europeans and Eurasians come under my notice. The poverty among this class is to the south of Colootollah Street, there being practically no Europeans or Eurasians to the north of that street.

There are a few poor Eurasians working at night on the jetties, pushing trollies, &c., earning from six pice to four annas per night. There is, however, no workof this nature during the rains, and at all seasons during the day native labour supersedes European and Eurasian labour. When work is available at night, the hours are from about 6 P.M. to 11 P.M. Natives would work at night for ordinary day-wages: wages vary with the work and physique. The work is obtained from the Superintendent of the Jetties, and has nothing to do with storage, loading, or unloading. As far as I can estimate, about 35 to 40 Eurasians work on the nights when work is available. During the cold weather, besides the work on the jetties, the persons I speak of work at the Theatres, &c. Among the Eurasians in my section, only one acts as a general clerk to the Chinamen, others are public petition-writers and earn from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a month; others again work on board steamers as temporary gunners, two, three or five on each steamer; these earn a rupee a day and two rupees a night each. It is, however, only temporary work, lasting only eight to ten days in the month. The employment of these men rests with the stevedores. Some are employed as gas-fitters, stable-boys, and some as brokers, all of which are small openings.

The West Indians, with a few exceptions, are pretty well off. They are employed as gunners on railways on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 a month. It is permanent employment, but the opening is very small, there being, as far as I know, only about ten at Howrah and the same number at Sealdah.

I know of some men who rarely work, but lounge about town all day. I do not think they do this for any bad or illegal purpose; perhaps it is owing to their inability to obtain work.

The Christians in my section are generally married men and have large families. I attribute their poverty to early marriage. I have known men of 19 years of age marry girls of 13, and at 25 they are broken down and encumbered with large families. They, however, marry legally, and there are but few instances of concubinage among them. There are few desertions. I know of many cases where Chinamen have married Christian women. Eurasians do not marry Natives, but there are some cases where Natives have European names. The majority are Roman Catholics, but I cannot say whether they are Eurasians or Native Christians. There is a large colony of Native Christians in the Bow Bazaar Section.

Their physique is inferior, due to want of proper food from childhood. Intemperance is not excessive, the means being wanting. In some cases destitution is due to intemperate habits, but family incumbrance is the chief cause.

They live in huts like Natives and sleep on the ground. In case of illness they seek admission to the Medical College Hospital, and if no beds are available, as is frequently the case, they attend the out-door dispensary. Their diet is chiefly vegetable, seldom flesh, and they eat the commoner sorts of fish. The wife generally does the cooking. The children are always, though badly, clothed, generally in old and cast-off clothing. In winter these people suffer a great deal. During the past four years a distinct improvement has taken place in the localities inhabited by the poorer classes of Eurasians.

Living among the Eurasians there are generally a few Europeans, usually discharged soldiers, who are now confirmed loafers, having lost their appointments in the Railways or Police. In case of women becoming widows they either take service as ayahs, or join sewing classes. Some of them re-marry. As far as I have been able to observe, the majority of this class do not send their children to school, though there is every facility for free education. The majority, however, attend the several places of worship, and are not, as a rule, irreligous. As far as I can say it is the women chiefly who attend church.

I do not think that there are any organised bands of beggars. There are not many *professional* beggars in Calcutta; I know of only three or four, and these are women. There are men who write begging letters, but the class is falling off.

BROTHER JOHN O'CONNOR stated as follows :—The only evidence I can give is regarding boys at school. I live in the Catholic Male Orphanage, Portuguese Church Street, commonly called Moorgehatta. I have been a teacher there for 28 years, and during the last ten years of this period I have been in charge of the institution. My work brings me into daily and intimate contact with poor Eurasian children. There are 195 boys now in the Orphanage ; they are all boarders and mostly Eurasians, but there are a few European lads among them. In the majority of cases the boys have lost one parent only ; in some cases, however, both the parents are dead. The 195 boys are mostly of distinct families. I have no knowledge of the mode of life of the parents of the boys who are admitted into the Orphanage, or of the class of people to which they belong.

After finishing their education the boys are employed as clerks on salaries of from ten to fifteen rupees a month. This represents the average initial salary they can get, but there is great difficulty in getting employment for the boys. My opinion is that there is not a sufficient field for employment. As a class the lads are intelligent, and the majority reach the 7th standard. There are a few, only five, Native converts in the Orphanage. The majority are Eurasians.

I would say that about one-half the lads turn out well after leaving the Orphanage, and the other half do not. We educate up to the 7th standard. When boys are received their health is good but they are anæmic from want of proper food and insanitary dwellings. During their stay in the Orphanage they get good wholesome food and go out strong lads. As a class they are of low stature. We do not take in lads below the age of seven or above fourteen. The older the boy is when he enters school the less physically fit he is for work when he leaves.

REV. FATHER NICHOLAS HENGESCH, S.J., stated :—I am Assistant Vicar of the Cathedral Church of Nossa Senhora DeRozario (Moorgeehatta.) My parish extends over a large area, but my work lies chiefly between Colootollah, Bow Bazar and College Streets.

I am constantly brought in contact with the poorer classes of Eurasians. They work generally as gunners on the jetties, among the shipping, not many clerks. They get paid by day or by night ; for a full day and night a man might get about Rs. 2. This is temporary work. If a man works for six hours as a gunner, under a stevedore, in the day he would get about 8 annas. In the night about double. I think they can get work as a rule on the jetties, not at once perhaps, but if they look for it, after a time, they can get it. The work on the jetties is, however, very poorly paid, and is very hard and dangerous, exposed to frequent accidents, such as losing fingers, &c. As a class these poor people look for work, but most of them can scarcely read or write. There is not enough work for all; there is a scarcity of work, and the hard character of the work offering deters persons from seeking it.

As a rule they contract legal marriages. The men usually marry at about 23 or 24 ; the women at about 16 or 17. They have large families as a rule, *i.e.*, six or seven children. So far as I know, there is not much mortality among the children. The class is healthy, but not sufficiently well fed to be strong. The quality of the food is not nourishing. They cannot afford flesh ; but live on dall, rice and fish.

As a rule they attend to their religious duties and go to church on days of obligation. They are distinctly Christian in their habits and ideas. Christians cluster together in the same bustees.

I think there is need of one more day-school in my locality. I think the people value education. There are purely free schools to which any child can be admitted.

There is, so far as I know, no organization for begging.

There is a large Chinese colony in my parish. As a rule Chinamen do not legally marry Christian women, but about a quarter of these women go to the Chinese Joss house. The Chinamen as a rule desert these women. These women are generally the offspring of similar unions to those I have mentioned, between Chinamen and converted Native women. When the Chinaman deserts his wife, he takes the boys away, but leaves the girls behind. The girls are as a rule baptised, but the fathers do not as rule permit the boys to be baptised.

MR. CLARENCE WILFRED THOMAS stated as follows:—I am the Assistant Secretary of the Old (Mission) Church District Committee of the District Charitable Society. All enquiries regarding the poor in the district are made by me. I have done this work for the last twelve years. The district is bounded on the north by a line drawn from the river Hooghly, opposite the Mint to the Medical College Hospital ; on the east by Wellington Street and College Street ; on the south by Emambagh Lane, Emambari Lane, and Mangoe Lane ; and on the west by the river Hooghly.

The principal work done by poor Europeans and Eurasians is on the jetties. They work as trollymen, as gunners, and as tally-clerks. They are paid very poorly. The wages per day range from two to eight annas. The higher wage at eight annas a day is paid for gunner's work. Owing to native competition a gunner is now paid eight annas for a day's work, while formerly the pay was a rupee a day. There are a good many men who want employment, but cannot get it even at these low rates.

The lowest income on which a single man could live in the very poorest way is twelve rupees a month. He would have to do his own cooking. A man with a wife and three children could not live under a rupee a day, and then live very poorly.

For the most part marriages are legally contracted. Very few marry now at a very early age. An average family comprises a husband, wife and three children.

Mortality among poor Eurasians is not excessive; their physical condition is on the whole healthy but they are not strong, because of insufficient nourishment from early age. In cases of sickness they go to the hospitals and are admitted if there is enough room; if not, admission is refused. I do not think that there is sufficient accommodation in the hospitals.

As regards education, I think there are a sufficient number of free schools for Roman Catholic children, but not for children of other denominations. As a rule poor Eurasians attend places of worship on Sundays and also on other days.

So far as I know there is no organization among beggars. My impression is that there are very few professional beggars, the majority among them are women. Professional beggars are mostly drunkards.

ROBERT JOSEPH CARBERY stated as follows:—I am Vice-President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. I have been a regular visitor among the Christian poor in all parts of the town for the past fifteen years. Besides being Vice-President, I am an active member of one of the Conferences of the Society. I think work is easily obtainable if the poorer classes of Eurasians would care to work, but there is a great deal of apathy. I think they could easily get Rs. 10 a month. I think they could work in the dockyards, among the shipping. A man alone could live on Rs. 10, but not if he is a married man. A steady man can always get work. If a steady man takes Rs. 10 a month, he will always get an increase very soon.

There is no starvation here; food is so easily procurable. I have never known a case of death from starvation. As a rule the wives do no work beyond cooking. They have no idea of self-help. They will not make clothes, but they will beg for clothes. It is very easy to get clothes; they do not consider it degrading to make clothes; it is mere laziness.

I think their poverty is due to laziness. I think they can get employment, if they seek for it, as tally-clerks, gunners, and generally among the shipping. There is a deal of Native competition, but the Eurasian would get the preference; but as a rule they get tired and are wanting in perseverance. I have known of only one case in which an Eurasian woman goes and does sewing in a private house.

They do not appreciate the workshops for women. They complain of being underpaid. I think so too, and they are paid below rates for Native labour.

As a rule Eurasians are legally married. They marry early now. Early marriages are on the increase. The boys marry at about 15 or 16, and the girls at a younger age—14 or 15. I have known such cases lately, but not in former years. I can assign no reason for the change. I do not consider these early marriages as a sign of prosperity, but of improvidence. They generally have large families, about five children. There is large mortality among the class, owing, I think, to defective sleeping accommodation. The huts (*kinthals*) I think to be healthy.

The class are fairly strong and nourished. I think they have sufficient for health, but in case of sickness they cannot afford proper diet. I do not consider there is sufficient hospital accommodation. There appears to be a dislike to admit this class into hospital and to retain them there. As a rule the majority of them are able-bodied and able to work. As a rule they are not addicted to drink or the use of intoxicating drugs. I think they are sufficiently provided with means of education, and they avail themselves of it. By education I mean free education as day-scholars. They as a rule attend places of worship. I think both men and women go to church, if anything, more men than women, as women have household duties to perform. They are distinctly Christian in their feelings and habits.

I do not think there is any regular organization for begging in Calcutta; beggars work independently. Begging is due to indolence. Begging is as profitable now as before.

A. B. stated as follows:—"I am 32 years of age and am a bachelor. My father was a European soldier and my mother was a Eurasian. I was born at Vizagapatam. My father died when I was three months old. I was educated first at the Moorgehatta Orphanage and then at the Calcutta Free School. I left school when I was 18 years of age. The school got me into the fitting shop on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and allowed me Rs. 10 a month for six months. After three months the Workshop was abolished. I then obtained work in the Entally Workshops, and stayed there three months, after which I resigned, as I received no pay. During these six months my mother supplied me with clothes. My mother allowed me Rs. 15 a month till she died. I left school in the seventh or lowest class. I cannot write at all, but read a little. After leaving the Entally Workshops I was barman at a native liquor shop in Chowringhee. I then joined Wilson's Circus, where I remained for 18 months. I left the Circus at Allahabad. I got Rs. 15 a week in the Circus. I then got an appointment on the Tirhoot State Railway as second guard on Rs. 40 a month. This appointment was a temporary one, and I was discharged on reduction of establishment. I then came down to Calcutta. Since then I have had no regular work. I support myself by selling cigars on commission and by playing in the "Foo Foo" band. The commission I get on the sale of cigars is an anna in the rupee, but I do not make Rs. 10 a month by this means. In the "Foo Foo" band I get from 12 annas to a rupee a day. This does not include food. Food is given only when the bands have engagements out of Calcutta. At all times, however, there is plenty of drink to be had. The bands play chiefly at native weddings. The work is not

continuous—only for about 8 months in the year, *i.e.*, from about October to April and from May to July. During these seasons I earn about between Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month.

"I sometimes work on the jetties at night. For the whole night I get 10 annas and for half the night 5 annas. The work is ordinary coolie's work.

"I attribute my failure in life to my want of education, but it is my own fault that I did not learn. I am not of intemperate habits, and I have been strictly temperate for six or seven years. I do not do any cooking at home, but when I want a good meal I go to Lal Chand's cookshop in the New Market, where I get a good meal for 4 annas. As regards other meals, I go to what is known as the "tiffin ground" in Dalhousie Square, and I can get a meal for six pice. The tiffin ground is where the gentlemen's servants bring the leavings of their masters' tiffins, and by giving a pice to one and two pice to another I can get sufficient. There are generally a good deal of tiffins untouched. These meals are not, however, at all sufficient or satisfying."

C. D. stated as follows:—I am 44 years of age. I was born in Calcutta. My father and mother are dead. My father was second master in the La Martinière, and afterwards in the Office of the Examiner of Dockyard Accounts. I was educated at the La Martinière till I was 16 years of age, and when I left was in the 3rd class. I was born dumb, and was so till the age of 12. After I left school I was instructed by my father privately till the age of 20. I then got temporary employment in the Hackney Carriage Department, and was there for 6 months. I started on Rs. 30 a month and rose to Rs. 60. I then got into the Customs Preventive Service and was there for 2 years and 9 months. I left owing to reduction of establishment. I then got temporary work at the Government Dockyard on Rs. 40 a month, and was transferred to the office of the Examiner of Marine and Army Clothing Accounts. Stayed there for five years, when I was asked to resign. I was then 33 or 34 years of age. The reason I was asked to resign was my frequent absences without leave. I again joined the Customs Preventive Service as an extra officer. After some time I was punished, and I resigned. I then went away to England. My mother paid my passage. I went to study and to see the world. I was away for 3 years and 6 months. During this time I worked on coasting steamers and at Liverpool. I was book-keeper to a firm of Shipping Agents in Liverpool, and my wages were £1-15 a week, with board and lodging. I resigned this appointment and came back to India. I worked my passage out. I joined the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as Guard, running between Hurda and Khandawah. I left the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on hearing of my mother's death. I was a Guard for only three months. My mother is dead about seven and-a-half years. After I had been in Calcutta I obtained employment in the Commissariat Department, and was sent to the North-West frontier by Colonel Kerr. At Lahore I lost my warrant and came back to Calcutta. I then went to Burmah and got employment in the Commissariat Department. I left this appointment about four years ago and returned to Calcutta. I am a widower, and have a daughter about 18 years old, but I don't know where she is.

When I said I was punished in the Customs Preventive Service I mean that I was convicted and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 for the theft of a watch. After my release from jail my parents sent me away to England. I was drinking at the time. Since then I have been more or less addicted to drinking. I was in jail about two years ago for theft."

The 30th September 1890.

PRESENT:

THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON F. R. MICHELL	...	*Chairman.*
The REV. G. H. HOOK	}	... *Members.*
MR. W. H. RYLAND		
MR. A. D'B. GOMESS		
MR. P. MCGUIRE	...	*Hony. Secretary.*

MR. THOMAS MCGUIRE stated as follows:—"I am Superintendent of the District Charitable Society's Alms-house, and am the enquiring officer of that Society. I have held these appointments for 15 years, and have had very good opportunities for observing the poor classes in Calcutta. I think that it is harder to get work now than in former years, and that, moreover, the rates of wages have fallen. Among the male inmates of the Alms-house, over half are able-bodied men, many of whom are railway men. I have experience of the class who work on the jetties. They receive what are for Europeans and Eurasians starvation wages—scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. The persons who work on the jetties are chiefly the lower class of Eurasians. They are as a class fairly trustworthy, but they suffer very severely from native competition. I think there is a distinct disinclination to employ Eurasian labour. I think there is an excessive proportion of unskilled labour among the Eurasians in Calcutta. They have no opportunities of getting work. My experience is that both European and natives are preferred to Eurasians. There are many persons who are styled Eurasians and pass as such, who have no right to be so styled. I know what real Eurasians are. I have known them for over 40 years. When I was in the army there were many Eurasians in my regiment. They were fully equal to Europeans—in fact some of the

smartest and best educated non-commissioned officers and men in the corps were Eurasians, or, as I have been accustomed to call them, East Indians. In my regiment there were, so far as I can recollect, nearly 200 Eurasians out of the 1,000 men. The outlet of the army is closed, as Eurasians cannot at present be enlisted in British regiments. My experience, since I have been in charge of the Alms-house, is that it is very difficult to get even pure Europeans enlisted in this country. When I was serving with native regiments, about one-half the bandsmen were Eurasians. The band was the only portion of these native regiments in which Eurasians served.

"I draw a very clear and distinct difference between what may be called the 'kinthal class' and the real Eurasians. The 'kinthal class' are mostly pure natives, whose fathers, grandfathers, or remoter ancestors were converted to Christianity and adopted European, chiefly Portuguese, names. The habits of this class are very little removed from those of the natives. Their language when at home is chiefly Hindustanee, in which they have great facility of expressing themselves. My duties have carried me to every part of the town, and my opinion is that the kinthal people were originally drawn from a very low class of natives. There is, I know, very great poverty among these people. They are very indolent. This is to a very great extent the cause of their poverty; but there is a great want of employment for them.

"The class do not intermarry with the ordinary natives, but they marry among themselves. It is among these people that what is known as 'paper marriages' occur. These are agreements on stamped paper, attested by witnesses, for the parties to live as man and wife. Among the class these 'marriages' are looked upon as valid. It is, however, in most cases a temporary arrangement. A large number of women of this class contract paper marriages with Manilla and other seafaring men. The girls are about 13 or 14 at the time of their marriage, and all of them, so far as I can make out, profess the Christian religion. These paper marriages have been handed down among the class as an established and recognised custom. They honestly think that there is no odium attached to it, but still a 'church-married' woman prides herself on the fact, though she would not use hard language about a 'paper-married' woman. I think it is a matter of money, as the idea is prevalent that marriage in a church is expensive, involving fees, a gold ring, and a wedding dress. I am not aware if marriages can be performed free of cost. As it is now told to me, I know it. It is not, however, I think, generally known among the kinthal class. I have seen dozens of these paper contracts. I know of a case in which a woman having contracted a paper marriage took it to a clergyman to witness, with the idea that it would add to the binding effect of the contract.

"The physical condition of the class is very much below what it should be. This is, I think, due to unwholesome surroundings and want of proper food. The men certainly, in my opinion, marry much too early. It is a most ordinary thing to see a man of 21 years of age with a wife and one or perhaps two children.

"I do not know much about educational matters, but I know of many large areas which are without schools, and, on the other hand, of portions of the town where there are almost too many schools.

"I think there is organisation among these people for begging purposes. By organisation I mean the passing of information from one to another as regards the charitably disposed. It is not, however, carried on on the systematic plan that it was before the death of a man who directed operations. He died about three or four years ago, and was commonly known as the 'Attorney-General.' He directed operations, drafted petitions, marked out the town, and was paid for his labour. At present I think these people make a good thing by begging. The Calcutta public are most charitable, and a pathetic tale always enlists their sympathy. I know of many professional beggers who live in comparative comfort—much better than many a person of their class who has to earn a living. The men send out their wives to beg. In many cases the women are driven by their husbands to beg, and once they take to it, it is so easy to get money that they stick to it.

"I am Governor of the Government Workhouse. The workhouse is where Europeans are confined under the Vagrancy Act. It is Act IX of 1874. I do not approve of the extension of the Vagrancy Act to Eurasians. It is difficult for me to say what pressure should be brought to bear on worthless Eurasians. The begging sections of the Vagrancy Act might be brought to bear on them, but I cannot give any opinion on these law points. I of course agree that something should be done.

"My opinion of Eurasians is that they are intelligent and fairly well educated, but they have a distaste for manual labour. I think poverty has increased in Calcutta, one of the causes being the influx of poor Europeans and Eurasians into the city from various parts of the country. My experience is that Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, the moment they are out of employment, they become paupers. I think this is because it is impossible for them on the wages they get to live respectably and save anything. They live from hand to mouth.

"I do not think there is much military spirit among the kinthal class, but I have seen fine specimen of men among the better class of Eurasians in Calcutta. Many of these would make fine soldiers."

THE REV. CHARLES WALTER JACKSON stated as follows:—"I am a clergyman of the Church of England, and am in charge of St. Paul's Mission (Scott's Lane) District. The boundaries of my parish are Dhurumtollah Street on the south, Wellington and College

Streets on the west, Machooa Bazaar Street on the north, while to the east it includes Narcoldangah, Sealdah, and a small portion of Entally. My district is a distinctly poor one. I have been in charge of it for nearly twelve years, and am constantly in communication with the poorer classes of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians.

"It is really very hard to say how they live: they have for the most part no regular employment. Many of them live on charity, others have casual work on the jetties and among the shipping, generally as gunners, &c. Some of them are really willing to work, but on the other hand there are many who are professional beggars. There is a great dearth of work for unskilled labour.

"There are many reasons for the poor condition of these people: the chief are drunkenness, pride, promptness to resign. I have in my mind just now the case of a man, a good man, who was employed on the Railway for 12 years, but no sooner was he transferred out of Calcutta than he resigned He is now starving. There is, however, no doubt but that the keen competition of native labour prevents men who really desire work from obtaining it. There is no prejudice against the Eurasians as a class, but people will not employ them owing to the defects of character I have indicated. There is a great want of perseverance, and absolute recklessness as to consequences. The class is utterly improvident. These remarks of course apply as well to domiciled Europeans as to Eurasians.

"As a rule the lower class of Eurasians—*bustee-wallahs*, or the *kinthal* class—have not large families, but the Europeans and the better class of Eurasians have. There is a good deal of concubinage, but as a rule the people are married. There has been a great change in this respect in my district during the past few years, and many persons living together have come to me to be married. There is less of concubinage now in my district than formerly. These people marry very young—the girls any time after 14. There is occasionally a boy-marriage, but not often, but still the class marry unduly young. They are not provident, and if they take it into their head to get married, why, they do so.

"The physique of the class is very much below par, and one very seldom meets a man who can do a good day's work. This is due to their being underfed, and also perhaps to climatic influences. We have a small orphanage for girls attached to my parish, and I have noticed that the girls after they enter improve physically very much. This I attribute to plain food, regular meals, and to exercise. I do not think people of the class have much meat. As a rule they get to look much older than they are. This I attribute to their habits, *e.g.*, early marriage, etc.

"In my district I think there is an ample supply of cheap and free education—if anything, more than enough. The people value education and take full advantage of the schools, but the children are most irregular in their attendance. I have in the St. Paul's Mission School under my charge 126 pupils, and of these over 70 pay no fees. Every child in the district, I think, attends some school. Their intelligence is well up to the average, and 86 per cent. of my pupils passed the Government Middle Class school examination. The best students remain on in school till they are 16 or so; the others fall off. A great deal of harm is done by the parents constantly changing their residences and the children consequently changing their schools. The parents of the 70 free scholars are absolutely unable to pay for their children's schooling. I think that with the facilities for education a pauper child has a good chance of rising from his class. There are many facilities, for education raises them. As regards girls, I know of many instances where girls have become pupil-teachers, nurses, and have so become independent."

"Many of the pauper class fail to attend any place of worship: in fact they do not as a rule attend. In the very lowest strata it is easier to get the men to attend, and the women in the strata above. There are no Chinese in my district.

"I have no knowledge of any organisation for begging in Calcutta, but there are many professional beggars. Men and women both equally beg. As a rule, the male professional beggars have a certain amount of skill, abilities, and education. They are able-bodied, and they beg because it is profitable and money is easily got.

"I think that the Vagrancy Act should be extended to Eurasians.

"I have never known of a case of death from starvation. Food is very plentiful, and loafers can always get both food and clothes. I think poverty has increased in Calcutta and wages have fallen; for example, guards on the Eastern Bengal Railway used formerly to get Rs. 80 a month; they now start on Rs. 30. I do not know of any particular increase in pauperism, but there certainly has been no decrease.

MANUEL ALBERT MENDES stated as follows:—I am Honorary Secretary of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and I have been so for the last nine years, and have been an active member of the Society for sixteen years, during which I have been brought in constant contact with all classes of the Christian poor of Calcutta.

As regards the "*kinthal*" population of the town, a large proportion are absolute paupers, while others have small incomes of between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 a month. On this salary if a man is single or has a wife only, he could just get along, but could not save any money for clothes or extras. If a man has a family on the salary I have mentioned, he could not possibly exist without charitable aid. This class of people live on the cheapest kind of food like ordinary natives. They as a rule marry early. The girls generally marry at about 14 or

15 years of age. But I have known of cases where they have been married at 12 and 13, The men marry from 18 upwards; sometimes they marry without having any employment, and very often on very inadequate salaries. Many of the class live on casual work, and they are as a rule very improvident.

As a rule they contract legal marriages. The system, of what is known as "paper marriages" is dying out. The so-called marriages were a sort of probationary period, after which if the parties suited each other, they were legally married. The question of expense does not deter them from marrying if they make up their minds to do so. From what I have observed the families are not excessive, from two to four children in each family being a fair average.

Their physical condition is below what it should be, want of sufficient and nourishing food, condition of dwellings, and their habits, all tending to this result.

There are a sufficiency of free schools for girls, but not for boys. There are, however, some areas in which there are no schools at all. These people value education and take advantange of every opportunity of educating their children. This was not the case formerly, but matters have shown a very decided improvement during the past ten years or so, more schools having been opened.

So far as I am aware, there are no regular organisations for begging, but there are many professional beggars who work independently.

In my opinion both poverty and pauperism are on the increase in Calcutta, the reasons being want of openings and the preference for both European and native labour to that of Eurasian. The better class of Eurasians are generally in debt, due to their improvident habits and inadequate salaries. While in employment they are unable as a rule to save anything, and the slightest reverse drives them to the money-lender.

The kinthal class as a rule live together in communities. It costs these people more to live than it does the ordinary native. Among the kinthal population there are generally a large number of pure natives, with European names. These persons are very often confounded with Eurasians, much to the latter's prejudice.

I am a frequent visitor at the Moorgehatta Catholic Male Orphanage, and have seen about 250 boys there. They are mostly Europeans and Eurasians. There are, however, some native Christian boys with European names.

The 3rd October 1891.

PRESENT:

THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON F. R. MICHELL	...	*Chairman.*
MR. W. H. RYLAND	...	*Members.*
MR. A. D'B. GOMESS	...	*Members.*
MR. P. MCGUIRE	...	*Hony. Secretary.*

THE REVEREND FATHER VICTOR MARCHAL, S.J., stated as follows:—I am Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Dhurrumtollah Street. My parish is bounded as follows: north by Bowbazar Street; east by Wellington Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street and the Esplanade; and west by Old Court House Street. I have had charge of this parish for six years, and was before then Rector of St. Xavier's College.

My parish is a distinctly poor one. My poor may be divided into two classes. The first class consists of absolute paupers, or persons who are quite destitute and are living on charity. This class consists chiefly of women, principally widows, who, though thoroughly respectable, are from old age, infirmity, or other causes unable to work. The second class are what I may call poor workers, *i.e.*, persons in employment on wages that are just sufficient for fair weather, and whom the slightest reverse, such as sickness, etc., drives to solicit charitable aid. This class are persons who get from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a month. Persons earning under Rs. 15 a month are generally persons who live by casual labour. I do not think there is sufficient work for Eurasian unskilled labour, and the persons I have spoken of are unskilled workmen. I consider compositors to be skilled workmen, but owing to the great deal of competition their remuneration is very little above that given for unskilled labour. Compositors have as a rule work all round the year. I know of a few Eurasians who may be called skilled. They are carpenters, signboard painters, etc., but they find it difficult to get work, and what they earn is not adequate to keep them. Clerks do not as a rule get under Rs. 30 a month, and in my parish there are very few who get under this. Even on this Rs. 30 a month they cannot keep their heads above water if anything unforeseen, such as sickness, happens. There is nearly always a remnant of the usual debt contracted at marriage, and if they are a month out of work they are thrown back a whole year, as they have to borrow and have to pay high interest, the usual rate being 36 per cent. I must say that these people are as a class very improvident, and that they will borrow money on the slightest provocation. They spend their money freely and save nothing, and should there be any deficiency they resort to the money-lender.

When they fall ill they generally apply for admission into one of the hospitals, but there seems to be a great deal of difficulty to their being admitted. The usual reason is want of accommodation. Even when they are admitted they are not kept there sufficiently long for a good recovery, and they are discharged before they have gained their strength. I think

there is an insufficiency of hospital accommodation. I say this from what I see of the persons who are discharged from hospital. I do not myself visit the hospitals.

The lowest sum a man without a family could live on is Rs. 15 a month, and he would have to be assisted with clothes. If a young man has parents or friends he would be fairly comfortable on Rs. 15 a month. I have never come across a case of death from starvation. I think it would be impossible in Calcutta, as food can always be had. These poor people are very charitable among themselves and assist each other a great deal.

These people do as a rule marry legally. There is not much concubinage among them, and I do not know of a single case in my parish of what is known as "paper marriage." As a rule the men marry at proper ages, the girls marry young, but are well developed. As a rule they have not very large families; there are on an average four or five children to each family. It appears that there is great mortality among infants. In 1890 at the cemetry belonging to my parish out of 59 burials there were 27 of infants under the age of five years.

These people value education. In my parish girls are well provided for in this respect, but boys are not. There should be a school for boys in Dhurrumtollah, and in the vicinity of Wellesley Square there should be schools for both boys and girls. Between St. Joseph's School in Bow Bazar Street and St. Xavier's College in Park Street there is no boys' day school, and St. Xavier's is not a free school. I cannot say much as regards the intelligence of boys of the poorer classes, for, as I have said, I have no boy's school under my charge. The girls generally study up to the 4th or 5th standard. Among the adults of the poorer classes the men, as a rule, read and write, but not the women. There has, however, been a distinct improvement in education lately. The poorer classes of the community, though they value education, yet permit their children to be very irregular in their attendance at school.

As a rule the physique of the class in question is below par, due, in my opinion, to want of exercise, confinement in unwholesome dwellings, their general habits, and a somewhat stinted diet.

I do not know of any organisation for begging. There are some professional beggars, but they do not come to me.

I think the Eurasians in Calcutta as a rule have some European blood in them, and I do not think that there are many pure native Christians who have adopted European dress and habits and have assumed European names. I cannot say what the ancestors of these people may have been, but the fact is that they are now quite distinct in habits and ideas from natives. They are distinctly Christian, and as a rule attend church.

As regards the increase in pauperism, I do not think my experience of six years is sufficient for me to give an opinion on that point, but I know that there is a very great deal of distress in Calcutta. There is not much intemperance among the class. They generally drink water, and, when they can afford it, milk.

CHARLES SEWELL PAFFARD stated as follows:—I am an Englishman and am a clerk in the office of the District Charitable Society, and have been so for over four years. I have had a deal of experience among the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta.

I consider that the cause of their poverty to be due to insufficiency of work and to the improvident habits of the class. There is no starvation among them, and there is a sufficiency of food, but the food is generally of the cheapest description, and not of the best quality. The men work chiefly on the jetties as gunners, tally clerks, and trolly men. The rate of wages varies from six to eight annas a night. I do not know what they earn in the day, when they have to compete with native labour. I consider the wages they get to be very low, much below the value of their work. In the cold weather the labour market improves, and in addition to the jetties there are openings in the theatres, circuses, etc. It is during the rains that there is the greatest dearth of work.

As a rule the people of the kinthal class are legally married, but they marry very early, the boys at 18 and the girls seldom at ages over 16 or 17. There is, however, great looseness in the marriage relation. I say this because I know a very great deal about them. If the couple have children there is generally more union than otherwise. As a rule the class is very reckless and improvident. There are a few Europeans living among the kinthal population, but they are an exceptional class. I recollect Calcutta very well in 1857, and I think there are fewer openings for Eurasians now than then. There is less work and more competition. I think there are more poor Eurasians in Calcutta now than formerly. Take the Railway at Howrah for example. In 1867 I know of many Europeans and Eurasians whose services were dispensed with to make room for native clerks on smaller salaries. As a rule the average number of children to each family is three or four.

I do not know of any organised system of begging in Calcutta. I said that there is great looseness in the marriage relation. I say this as a result of my observations, as I have lived among the class. I have lived in Phear's Lane (Choonum Gully), Bow Bazaar Lane, and in Nolit Mohun Das's Lane. I do not think that many of the poorer classes of Eurasian girls go astray; as I have mentioned they marry early. I cannot say if there has been any improvement in their moral tone to what it was 20 years ago, but there has been a great deal of improvement in education lately.

The kintals are fairly sanitary. Christians generally live in communities together distinct from natives. About 30 to 40 souls, including children, live together in an ordinary

kinthal. These people are distinctly Christian in their habits, and are not merged with the natives. They are a distinctly separate class, with certain peculiarities of their own.

The class are very regular attendants at church, and even if a man and woman are living together without being married, they still attend church and have their children baptised.

E. F. stated as follows:—I am an Eurasian, 32 years of age, and am without employment. I was born in Calcutta, educated at the Calcutta Free School, and live in a kinthal in Mott's Lane, for which I have to pay Rs. 2-8 a month as rent. I left school at the age of 16 years, and was in the 1st class when I left school. I received a very complete ordinary education. I can read and write, know arithmetic and the usual amount of history and geography. On leaving school I joined a firm of musical instrument dealers as an apprentice and left after 18 months, as there was no need of my services. At the same time that I left two other apprentices were discharged for the same reason as myself. During the 18 months I learned a little piano tuning. I then joined a firm of undertakers, but lost this appointment after six months as the firm became insolvent. After twelve months I obtained employment in the special Jute Police, when I obtained a better employment in the Public Works Department, where I stayed for 12 months. I then applied for and obtained a post under a public body (name indicated), and stayed there for nine years, when I got into trouble. I then with what I had saved went up-country and got employment as a gunner, but the medical officer would not pass me. I then came back and worked on temporary jobs. I have been out of work since January last, since when I have lived on charity.

I am a married man. I have been married nearly 12 years. When I got married I was getting Rs. 40 a month and overtime. I had a legacy of Rs. 1,000 left me just before I got married. I spent Rs. 150 on my marriage. When I said I got into trouble I mean I was dismissed for being intoxicated on duty. I have been strictly temperate since that occurrence, but owing to want of openings and great competition I am unable to obtain employment. I have five children, aged, respectively, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 2 years. The two eldest are being educated as free boarders in two orphanages. It costs me at least Rs. 20 a month to live. This includes house-rent but not clothes. My wife is as well educated as myself. She does all the cooking. My family lives on dall, rice, fish, and occasionally meat preserved in vinegar. Two seers of meat preserved in vinegar would last me for three days.

There are three other families living in the same kinthal as myself. The heads of these families work as gunners. I am unable to work as a gunner, as I have not sufficient strength for that class of work. I have tried to get into the work but cannot succeed.

G. H. stated as follows:—I am an Eurasian, and am 61 years of age. I was born at Purneah, and was sent to England when I was young. I received a plain education, and after leaving school I joined a grocery store. I came back to India when I was 27 years of age as a steward in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service. I was a married man at that time, having married in England when I was 19 years old. My wife remained behind in England till I could get the means to bring her down here, but before I could do so she died. My father was a broker in Calcutta.

When I arrived here I left the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and joined the Audit Office of the East Indian Railway. I served in this office for three years, when my services were dispensed with owing to reduction of establishment. After leaving the Railway I obtained employment under Government, under Colonel Dickens, and then in the Garrison Engineer's office. I served Government in temporary appointments till 1888, when I was obliged to leave under medical certificate. Since then I have done no work and have lived on charity. I live in a kinthal in Jaun Bazar Street, and have a wife and two children. I married a second time 26 years ago at Lucknow. I have two children, a boy 14 years of age, and a girl 11 years of age. They are not attending school. When I got married I was a clerk on Rs. 60 a month.

I get a charitable pension of Rs. 10 a month from my church. I pay Re. 1-10 a month rent for my room. My bhisty, washing, and oil costs Rs. 3 a month, and it costs me six annas a day to live. I should like my children to go to school and to get some work.

The Collector of Shahabad and the Chaplain of Arrah paid my expenses and those of my family to Calcutta when I lost my last appointment at Arrah. That is where I was when I had to retire (produces papers).

APPENDIX II

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

REPORT

OF THE

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ENDOWMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

1. Before proceeding to give an account of the charities and charitable institutions of Calcutta, the Sub-Committee desire to explain their views as to the principles on which charity can be beneficially administered. This will enable us more advantageously to indicate how far there is need of reform in this respect.

Importance of discussing the true principles of the relief of indigence.

2. Charity in Calcutta has to discharge functions of greater importance than in England. In that country the Poor Law is looked to as the normal agency for the relief of ordinary pauperism, and it is recognised that private charity is supplementary to this, and should restrict its operations to cases to which the ordinary Poor Law is unsuited.

In Calcutta charity supplies the place of public poor relief and of charitable relief.

"For it destitution is no test: it has more chance of helping effectually if a person is not destitute. It has to prevent destitution and indigence. It may have to supply actual necessaries, but to place the poor beyond the reach of need, or to prevent the occurrence of need, is its true vocation."*

* Charities Register and Digest, Introduction, page XIX.

In analysing, therefore, the effects of the administration of charities in Calcutta, the double function which they fulfil must be borne in mind, and they should be managed partly on the principles which regulate the administration of the Poor Laws, partly on those which animate the best managed English charities.

3. It is now admitted as an axiom of charitable relief that the misapplication of it produces and augments the very evils which it is intended to remove and alleviate.

Great injury which admittedly results from the injudicious administration of charity—

"Charity by its very nature is extremely exposed to misuse. Its funds must always be a last hope to indolence and improvidence. Its rules have something of the force of social custom; they react on the lives of possible recipients, who form their habits according to the chances open to them. Charity, especially institutional and public charity, must thus in the interest of the poor be always in an attitude of wise self-protection, changing and varying its scope and benefits to their needs, and ever working to reduce the number of applicants by initiating them in self-help."†

† Charities Register and Digest, page XII.

4. It is therefore of primary importance that the true principles of charity should be thoroughly realised and carefully acted upon by all who are vested with the responsibility of administering it. If these principles have not been generally acted up to hitherto in Calcutta, it is not going at all too far to say that one of the main causes of pauperism among Indo-Europeans (*a*) may be the injudicious administration of charities. In saying this it is far from our meaning to convey the impression that Calcutta is at all exceptional in this matter, or that charity has been on the whole less judiciously administered here than in other similar cities (*b*). On the contrary, if anything,

(*a*) We use the term 'Indo-Europeans' throughout this report as a convenient term for 'the domiciled European and the Eurasian Community of Calcutta.'

(*b*) See the scathing judgment passed by Professor Fawcett 15 years ago on the London charities. "It has been shown in a very able pamphlet by Dr. Hawkesley that the amount annually given away in charity in London is more than £5,000,000. Scarcely any part of this sum rewards the frugal and the industrious; by far the largest portion of it, by being bestowed upon the improvident, excites a direct tendency to increase and perpetuate poverty."—Page 588, Fawcett's Political Economy.

commendation is rather due for the careful, devoted, and painstaking manner in which a great many of the Calcutta charities are managed; the District Charitable Society in particular has often struggled to combat the evils of charitable relief on wrong principles: one of the most notable instances of this was the institution of the Alms House in 1840 for the avowed purpose of restricting outdoor relief; but it is important to observe that the evils arising out of the injudicious administration of charity are such as almost infallibly grow out of its normal and even careful management, unless special means are taken to counteract this tendency, and combined efforts made to prevent it.

admitted in the administration of charity in Calcutta and demoralisation resulting therefrom.

5. That many of the most intelligent and well-informed almoners in Calcutta are fully aware of this state of things is evident from the proceedings of the Church Conference held in January 1891. The discussion on European and Eurasian poverty was opened by the Archdeacon in a most convincing address, the keynote of which may be described as a protestation that 'we feel that we are only increasing the evils we are endeavouring to remove, but we are constantly confronted by the alternative of letting people starve or encouraging pauperism.'

The following extracts from his speech are deserving of special attention:—

"Though sixty years have passed, the same system substantially exists still. The pension list may be a little smaller as far as numbers are concerned; but the same kind of starvation pensions are paid to an indiscriminate crowd, the worst kind of pauperism is encouraged and the means of relief wasted. The result is this class of hereditary paupers who attach themselves to every district and exist as parasites on every charitable endowment ..... I have no hesitation in saying that a faulty system of relief pursued in Calcutta for many years has much to answer for."

And again:—

"Few clergy now-a days are absolutely ignorant of the first principles of political economy, and it is not without a qualm of conscience that we can again and again relieve distress which we know to be solely due to the faults of the recipients of our charity, for we are well aware that we are thereby only intensifying the evil which we desire to cure."

These views are corroborated by the Reverend S. B. Taylor:—

"The Archdeacon spoke from his experience as a parish priest in Calcutta for ten years, and as a clergyman he had drawn rather a terrible picture of the want and misery to be found in every parish. The speaker could speak from an experience of fourteen years, and was able to abundantly confirm all that he said."

6. We do not think this language is at all exaggerated, and if not, it cannot be superfluous for us, first, to set forth the principles which should regulate the administration of charitable relief following the latest and best English experience; and secondly, to consider how these principles can best be applied to charities in Calcutta.

Lessons to be learned from the experience of the English Poor Law relief.

7. First, as regards the administration of Poor Law relief. "The English," writes Professor Fawcett(*c*)—

"are the only people who have ventured to incur the grave responsibility of proclaiming that every destitute person possesses a legal right to be supported from the rates. The adoption of such a principle of national policy must be fraught with consequences of the utmost importance.

"It is evident that if the relief which can be legally claimed were administered with carelessness, or were granted too profusely, pauperism might become a desirable occupation, and the people who were supported by rates might be better off than those who lived by honest toil. If our Poor Law exerted any such influence as this, it is certain that the country would be ruined; nothing in fact could avert national bankruptcy. At the beginning of the century such a danger seemed impending, for pauperism was steadily encouraged by the method of relief which was adopted. At that time rates were often applied in such a manner as to offer a direct reward to improvidence. It was then the custom for parochial authorities to give grants to able-bodied labourers, if their wages were insufficient, adequately to maintain them .....

(*c*) Apart from the undoubted merits of his work on Political Economy as a whole, Fawcett is a special authority on the subject of the effects of the Poor Law. About 1860 he delivered a course of lectures at Cambridge on the subject of pauperism—its causes and remedies. At the same time the statement in the text is scarcely correct since 1871, in which year the law of Prussia was assimilated in this respect to that of England.

"Every German has, in case of distress, the right to demand of his Commune a roof, the absolute necessaries of life, medical attendance in case of illness, and in case of death a suitable burial. Relief may be granted either by admission into a poor-house or hospital, or by allotting work proportioned to the strength of the pauper, either in such an institution or out of it."—Quoted at page 39 of Mr. Fowle's volume on the Poor Law.

"This country is still feeling the effects of the stimulus which was then given to improvidence; and when landowners complain of the excessive rates which are now imposed, they should remember that no small portion of the poverty prevailing in the rural districts is to be traced to the encouragement to pauperism, which was given by their forefathers. It is difficult to trace all the pernicious influences which were exerted upon the labourer by these grants in aid of wages. All independence of character in him was destroyed: he was bound as it were hand and foot to the authorities from whom he obtained a portion of his maintenance."*

* Fawcett's Political Economy, Book IV, chapter V, page 576.

8. The turning point in the history of the English Poor Laws was the Poor Law Commission, which led to the new Poor Law of 1834. The key-stone of this enactment was the discouragement of outdoor relief.

Poor Law of 1834.

"The fundamental principle with respect to the legal relief of the poor is that the condition of the pauper ought to be on the whole less eligible than that of the independent labourer. The equity and expediency of this principle are equally obvious. Unless the condition of the pauper is on the whole less eligible than that of the independent labourer, the law destroys the strongest motives to good conduct, steady industry, providence, and frugality among the labouring classes, and induces persons, by idleness or imposture, to throw themselves upon the poor rates for support."†

† Report of Poor Law Commission, 1834.

9. This principle is so obvious that to state it is to prove it, and it can be very rarely reconciled with outdoor relief to able-bodied persons; their position must be better than that of the poorest class of working men, and, therefore, the workhouse is the corner-stone of the English Poor Law system, and it was the intention of the law of 1834 to make indoor relief the rule and outdoor relief the exception.

"Unhappily, however, parochial authorities soon adopted so different a method of administering relief that outdoor relief became the rule and indoor relief the exception. At the present time the outdoor paupers exceed the indoor paupers in the proportion of four and-a-half to one.

"The preference which is thus shown to grant outdoor instead of indoor relief is, no doubt, partly prompted by notions of false economy and partly by sentiments of mistaken kindness. It is thought that indoor relief is more expensive, because the average cost of maintaining an indoor pauper exceeds the cost of maintaining an outdoor pauper. The saving which may thus in the first instance be effected is more dearly purchased. All experience shows that outdoor relief gives so powerful a stimulus to pauperism, that the cost is ultimately far greater than it would be if the principle were adhered to of making indoor relief the rule and outdoor relief the exception. It also, no doubt, frequently happens that outdoor relief is preferred to indoor relief, from the feeling that the poor are somewhat harshly dealt with if they are compelled to enter a workhouse instead of receiving relief in their own homes.

All experience shows that if there were greater difficulty in obtaining outdoor relief, many persons who are now constant recipients of it would not be paupers at all."‡

‡ Fawcett's Political Economy, Book IV, Chapter V, page 579.

10. Hence the history of English Poor Law administration is a continuous struggle between the central authority, the Local Government Board, endeavouring to enforce indoor relief as the rule, and the local authorities, who partly prompted by notions of false economy, partly by sentiments of mistaken kindness, make it the exception. Wherever the principle has gained acceptance, pauperism has declined: wherever it has failed to do so, it has increased.

Vital importance of circumscribing outdoor relief.

"By the Irish Poor Law, which was passed in 1843, outdoor relief was altogether forbidden; whereas in the Scotch Poor Law, which was passed about the same time, the local authorities were allowed to give outdoor relief on even easier conditions than those on which it is granted in England. The Scotch are so much more provident and thrifty than the Irish that it might almost with certainty have been concluded that there would be much less pauperism in Scotland than in Ireland. The granting of outdoor relief, however, so disastrously encourages pauperism that some years after the passing of the Scotch and Irish Poor Laws, the number of paupers in Scotland in proportion to its population exceeded by five times the number in Ireland. The demoralisation which has been produced by the Scotch Poor Law is so great that in some parishes no less than one out of every eight of the population is a pauper; and in the Highlands, in proportion to the population, there is twelve times as much pauperism as there is in Ulster and Connaught."

Fawcett's Political Economy Book IV, Chapter V, page 594.

11. Forbidding outdoor relief altogether, as done in Ireland, is a very drastic remedy, but the same effect was produced in London by the very judicious measure passed by Mr. Goschen in 1870, which made the cost of maintaining indoor paupers a metropolitan charge, whilst each Union has still to

bear the cost of maintaining its own outdoor poor. The effect of this Act was to reduce the pauperism in London during the first six years by one-third and this reduction continues to the present day. In the report of the Local Government Board for 1889-90, the pauperism relieved in the whole of England is shown as 2·73 per cent. of the population. In London, which previous to 1871 contained more than the average of pauperism, it was only 2·6, but in London 1·42 is indoor and 1·18 outdoor relief. In the rest of England ·69 is indoor and 2·04 outdoor, while in the county which shows the largest proportion of pauperism (Dorset) ·62 is indoor and 4·01 outdoor. In general, therefore, it may be taken as axiomatic that outdoor relief, though inevitable in certain cases, has a marked tendency to create pauperism, and the well-known prohibitory order issued by the Poor Law Board precludes the guardians from giving relief to any able bodied person who is employed for wages or hire, or remuneration from any person. Relief in aid of wages is the most disastrous form of relief which can be given.

12. This may be taken as the elementary axiom of poor law relief; there is, however, a vast field for the distribution of charity over and above that covered by Poor Law relief, and of late years the best method of making it work effectually has attracted special attention. It is admitted that unless extreme care is taken to guard against resultant evils, it may be as baneful in its effects as the too facile distribution of outdoor relief. Thus Professor Fawcett, speaking of private charity, says:—

Proper field of charity distinct from that of poor relief.

"Private charity frequently produces a more demoralizing effect than bounties obtained from the State; those who have money to spare find it far more agreeable to give some of it away than to take the trouble carefully to investigate the purposes to which it is devoted. A man, for instance, by subscribing £1,000 to some charitable society eases his conscience, and enjoys the pleasure of seeing his act of benevolence widely advertised. If our charitable institutions were closely scrutinised, few of them would be found to obey the maxim that those alone ought to be helped who have striven to rely upon self-help.

And, again, after discussing the operations of private charity in many cases, he thus sums up:—

"In the remarks which have just been made, there has been no intention to express any opposition to the exercise of charity. We have simply striven to show that gifts or bequests, which are made from the kindest and more generous motives, if inconsiderately employed often produce grave mischief. An individual is bound to consider carefully what will be the effect which will result from any charity which he may wish to dispense. Experience has shown that it is not always wise or safe to place implicit confidence in benevolent intentions."*

* Fawcett's Political Economy, Book IV, chapter V, pages 587-88 and 590.

13. There is a society in London termed the Charity Organization Society, whose object, as the name implies, is to fulfil the function of the brain for all the other charities of the metropolis, direct their efforts, point out where there is a legitimate field for charitable relief, and where its efforts are misdirected. In 1890 its Secretary, Mr. C. S. Loch, published a Register and Digest of Charities, with an introduction explaining the operation of the Poor Law, and showing the work which ought to be done by private charity in addition thereto. We have already made several quotations from this instructive book.

Charity Organisation Society.

14. A part of this introduction is specially devoted to discussing the principles on which charity should be administered as supplementary to Poor Law relief, special prominence being drawn throughout to the grave danger that "charity like the Poor Law may destroy the strongest motives to good conduct, steady industry, providence, and frugality," and to the rule that "charity that fulfils the natural duties of others is in the main wrong and deceptive charity. Charity which helps others to do their duty is the most genuine and salutary, as it is the most difficult charity."

15. The main principles on which the Charity Organization Society works are thus summarised:—"(1) That prior to assisting there should be thorough investigation. (This does not prohibit assistance pending investigation, which it is often necessary to give.) (2) That whatever assistance is given should be suitable and adequate."

"Cases ineligible for charitable assistance, *i.e*, those in which (suitable pension cases excepted) no pecuniary or other aid is likely to produce lasting good results, are left to the Poor Law."

16. From the above the following general rules may be deduced. The chief function of charity is to relieve indigence among (*a*) those who are too young to support themselves; (*b*) those who are debarred from doing so by age or infirmity; (*c*) those who are incapacitated from doing so by exceptional circumstances, temporary in their operation, especially when they are such as the proposed recipient of charity could hardly be expected to have guarded against by ordinary providence. In the first and third of these classes charitable relief can strictly carry out the principle that it should be given where it is likely to produce lasting good, and enable the recipient to cease to be indigent. In the case of destitute children no better way of enabling them to cease to be destitute as soon as they are capable of working can be conceived than giving them a suitable education.* Calcutta is fortunately rich in educational charities, which we believe to be on the whole well and wisely administered. In respect to the third class, charitable relief is also well directed if the cases are well chosen and the relief given is sufficient to restore the recipient to a position in which he can be self-dependent. The second class is obviously the one to which the rule of adequacy of relief to cause destitution to cease cannot apply. Such persons can only be relieved by pensions or by houses and institutions for their permanent reception. Many charities in Calcutta well fulfil this mission. On the other hand, charitable relief as distinguished from poor relief ought very rarely to be given to persons able to work, merely because they profess themselves unable to obtain work; also very rarely in aid of wages on the plea that the wages are insufficient. Small pecuniary doles which are unfortunately very largely distributed in Calcutta, insufficient to support the recipient, are acknowledged by all authorities to be open to the gravest objection. They necessarily drive the recipient to have recourse to other similar charities, and in brief to look on mendicancy as a profession requiring skill largely mixed with deceit for ensuring success; thus situated no one Society can watch the case and be responsible for the destitute person. Each Society should undertake the entire relief of its pensioners, so far as they need relief, and absolutely prohibit their obtaining relief from any other quarter.

General rules which should regulate charitable relief.

17. Charity, it is admitted, must be actuated by a totally different principle from ordinary pauper relief; subject to the one condition of thorough investigation, it should be as sympathetic as possible, the recipients being regarded as friends and kinsmen rather than as paupers; whereas ordinary poor relief must, as already pointed out, be somewhat stern, punitive, and repressive in its operations. Its field is among those who, though able to work, actually are in want and in danger of starvation, as well as all those who are left to its agency by charity as undeserving or cases in which some relation is neglecting a duty. For, as Mr. Loch remarks in his introduction already quoted, "all means of pressure, such as the fear of destitution, a sense of shame, the influence of relatives, must be brought to bear, or left to act on the individual. He must, as far as possible, be thrown on his own resources."

18. What, then, is needed in Calcutta is first and before all the organisation of charities. Fawcett after enumerating several of the evils of English charities, remarks that "many of these abuses have been corrected since the Charity Commissioners were appointed in 1853; but there are many grievances still remaining unredressed, and the greatest advantage would result from investigating all the charities of the kingdom, with a view of organizing them according to some systematic plan."

Organisation of charity above all things needed in Calcutta.

19. Persons requiring relief on the score of destitution have been thus classified:—

Classification of persons needing relief.

First.—The impotent who suffer from no fault of their own, among whom may be included (*a*) the constitutionally infirm, *e.g.*, the blind; (*b*) imbeciles of different kinds; (*c*) fatherless children, whether orphans, deserted, or bastards.

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* It is perhaps superfluous to point out that charitable education ought as a rule to be restricted to the standard which is adapted to a sufficient but humble livelihood. It is doubtful whether it should in equity be such as to qualify for the better class of occupations. It is hardly just to a frugal and painstaking father, who has pinched himself to give his son a good education, and taken a just pride in paying his own way, to find this son kept out of the fruits of his providence and self-denial by others who are educated from charitable funds.

Secondly.—The impotent, who might have done better for themselves by the exercise of virtue and forethought. These include (*d*) the aged; (*e*) the permanently sick (*i.e.*, who have become so more or less early in life); (*f*) lying-in women (unmarried).

Thirdly.—The able-bodied who, as being settled in one place, and having some ostensible means of gaining a living, are nevertheless out of work. Under this head may be included paupers (*g*) from lack of employment; (*h*) from temporary illness; (*i*) from insufficient wages to support the families dependent on them.

Fourthly.—The able-bodied, who notoriously prefer idleness to work, and who may be divided into (*j*) mendicants and (*k*) vagrants.

To these eleven classes we may add a twelfth, namely,—

(*l*) Widows with families whom, though "able-bodied" themselves, they cannot nevertheless be expected to maintain even with full employment. These form everywhere the recipients of poor relief, called paupers, and a mere glance at the list will serve to show how varied are the problems which Poor Law administration is expected to grapple with, and how likely it is that mistakes should be made. (*Citizen series: the Poor Law*, by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, 1881.)

20. Of the above classes, Class I are obviously fit recipients of charity, Class IV are equally obviously unfit recipients, and are probably susceptible of great reduction in numbers by stern and judicious treatment as recipients of Poor Law relief. Classes II and III and the 12th sub-section require great judgment and discrimination based upon most thorough investigation in determining whether they ought to be admitted to the sympathetic embrace of charitable relief, or relegated to the cheerless treatment of pauper relief, and here, too, much reduction in pauperism will probably result from judicious treatment, for, to quote Fawcett once more—

"Sometimes it is necessary to act with apparent harshness in order to prevent in the future the existence of an increased amount of human suffering. It would be well if it were more frequently remembered that the functions which the statesman has to discharge to society are often analogous to those which the physician fulfils to the individual. A surgeon who, in order to save a patient some temporary pain, hesitates to remove a source of future suffering, does not deserve to be praised as a kind man, but ought to be severely censured. In the same way it is equally true that a statesman who from a sentiment of mistaken kindness, does not strive to check, but rather encourages, the causes which produce such a social evil as pauperism is really an enemy to mankind, though his intentions may be good and his motives excellent." (*Manual of Political Economy*, Book IV, volume V.)

Description and analysis of Calcutta charities.

21. Appended to this report are statements showing the different charities of Calcutta, the nature of their income and expenditure, and the number of persons supported by them so far as ascertainable, with a brief account of the constitution and management of each. We will recapitulate and analyse the results here, before suggesting how the urgent remedial measure of reorganisation can be given effect to.

We have divided the charities for the sake of convenience into—

I.—Charitable societies.
II.—Charitable houses and institutions.
III.—Charitable boarding schools.
IV.—Charitable endowments—
  (*a*) For general relief.
  (*b*) For education.
  (*c*) For special purposes.

22. The first head includes four societies—the District Charitable, St. Vincent de Paul, the Women's Friendly Society, and the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. This last is chiefly supported by the German residents of Calcutta, and it only partially reaches the Indo-European community. The District Charitable Society has a Native Committee, and administers several charities wholly or partially devoted to the relief of natives. In Statement I we have estimated the amount which usually goes towards the relief of the Indo-European community, and explained in a note how the figures are arrived at. It will be seen that the four Societies named distribute annually on account of Indo-Europeans about Rs. 65,000.

23. Under head II we have grouped six institutions for the reception of destitute persons—the Alms House which is supported by the District Charitable Society, but the expenditure on which we have excluded from Statement I,

St. Vincent's Home, St. Mary's House of Charity, the Home supported by the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Lawrence de Souza Home, and the Protestant Home for Fallen Women. Of these, the two have furnished us with no accounts. We can only estimate the income from the number of indigent persons supported and from other available data. Making the best guess we can, we estimate the annual income of the institutions under head II at about Rs. 76,000.

24. III.—*Charitable Boarding Schools.*—These are shown as seven in number, with an income of Rs. 2,38,612 per annum, but from this great deductions must be made on account of the income from schooling fees which are paid partly by paying scholars educated with the foundationers, partly by the charitable endowments for schools, such as the Bruce legacy, which support children at these schools. Deducting the fee-income, the income for charitable purposes may be set down as Rs. 1,73,000 during the year 1890. The boarders are shown as 509 boys and 661 girls, of which 146 boys and 154 girls were paid for and the rest supported by charity.

25. IV.—The charitable endowments for general purposes are very numerous. We have given figures for 37, of which 16 are administered by the District Charitable Society, 8 by St. John's Vestry, 6 by Chaplains, 2 by Roman Catholic bodies, 2 by the Administrator-General, 1 by the Official Trustee, 1 by Mr. David Cowie, and 1, by far the largest, the de Souza charities, by Sir Walter de Souza. In some cases, *e.g.*, Nos. 6, 8, 17, 19, the income is disposed of in small monthly doles to numerous indigent persons, not as an adequate support, but as a contribution towards a livelihood. We should be wanting in our duty if we did not point out that probably no surer means of manufacturing pauperism in Calcutta could be adopted. After deducting the income of the societies administered by the District Charitable Society, which is shown in the receipts of that Society, the balance annually available for the relief of Indo-Europeans in Calcutta is about Rs. 40,000.

IV (*a*).—The endowments for giving a charitable education are five in number with an income of Rs. 41,460. Nearly all of this is paid to boarding schools, and appears among the fees which we have excluded. The amount may, therefore, be properly taken credit for under this head.

IV (*b*).—The list is closed by four special endowments for the relief of debtors and criminals: income Rs. 12,703.

26. It appears, therefore, that the charitable funds annually available in Calcutta for the relief of indigence among Indo-Europeans amount to about four lakhs. This includes over Rs. 60,000 aid from Government, and is quite independent of the considerable relief afforded by hospitals and lunatic asylums. It also excludes the value of free education given to day-scholars. At the very liberal estimate of Rs. 200 per head per annum, it would suffice for the complete support of 2,000 persons among a population of less than 20,000. It is probable, therefore, that the funds available for the relief of indigent Europeans and Eurasians are ample, if so administered as not to manufacture pauperism.

How to promote organisation of the above charities.

27. We suggest, therefore, for the consideration of the Committee, the following measures towards the organisation of charitable relief in Calcutta. The District Charitable Society already aims at discharging the functions of a Charity Organization Society. The almoners and trustees of all other charities might be invited to co-operate with the Society with this object. In the second place an officer should be appointed to be Superintendent of Calcutta Indo-European charities. Probably it would be possible to find some gentleman in Calcutta who would accept the post as a labour of love. The duties would be to be a centre of co-operation between Societies willing to work together, to watch the operation of each charity, to remonstrate with such as seemed to be working on wrong principles, and to send in a report to Government annually, in which attention would be drawn to abuses or defects which required amendment. No legal powers—at any rate at the outset—need be conferred upon the Superintendent, but amendment might be looked for from the action of public opinion, and from the influence which he would exercise, backed by the prestige of Government orders on his annual report. A Charitable Organization Committee should, if possible, be formed under

the Chairmanship of the Superintendent of Charities, composed of delegates from the principal societies and charitable agencies. Its functions would be to undertake thorough investigation of all *primâ facie* deserving cases in the first instance, and if they pass the test of careful scrutiny, to secure adequate relief from the Society or endowment whose objects mark it out as best adapted to the case, or under some circumstances from private charity. All cases found to be undeserving would be referred to the poor relief agency. There should also be an Inspector of Public Charities who would be subordinate to the Superintendent of Charities. The duties of this officer would be to collect all necessary information for the Superintendent. The Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society should be appointed to the post.

District Charitable Society should accept the functions of a poor relief agency.

28. One Society, and probably only one Society, ought to undertake what has been described as the functions of poor relief for Indo-Europeans. The District Charitable Society is obviously marked out as the proper agency for this duty, though it need not, and probably, looking to the charities it administers, could not, restrict itself to this function. The present Alms House modified should be the workhouse for indoor poor relief, with perhaps a ward for casuals.

It was with this avowed object that the alms-houses were constructed in 1840.

29. In this we are proposing nothing revolutionary. The report of the Committee in 1839, which led to the construction of a general Alms-house, clearly shows that it contemplated the very purpose which we are now advocating.

"In all public charity no more relief should be given than is sufficient to provide wholesome food, sufficient shelter, and decent raiment to the parties who partake of it. And those gifts should be enjoyed under such restraints of locomotion, of uniformity of treatment, and with such exaction of labour as to the persons giving the charity seems fit, and shall keep the comforts of the able-bodied pauper below those enjoyed by the labouring portion of the community. It seems to us quite plain that the establishment of a workhouse having these requisites will act as a check against imposition such as no diligence of District Committees can ever furnish. The care of the examining members of a District Committee can seldom prove a match for the cunning of a poor person endeavouring to establish a right to a money payment from the charity. The money is not the examiner's, he is in a manner willing from the kindest motives to be duped. The workhouse, if well managed, is a good and effectual substitute for the system of examination laid down by our rules."*

* Report of Special Alms-house Committee laid before the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society on 31st December 1839.

All that is necessary is that the Alms House should be worked strictly in accordance with the spirit of these remarks.

This object should be specially kept in view.

30. All destitute Indo-Europeans should be entitled to relief in the alms-houses. Outdoor poor relief should also be given in suitable cases under somewhat the same restrictions as in a well-managed Union in England, such as when it would injuriously break up families, or be manifestly harsh to insist on indoor relief. If it were known that provision against starvation were thus secured for all by the District Charitable Society, all other charities would be able to restrict themselves to their proper function of relieving the very young, the infirm, and those incapacitated from work, and what may be termed suitable instead of unsuitable cases—cases in which the distress is due to misfortune, and not to mere want of work, or to the indigent person's own fault. It would place all other charities on a still surer basis if it were arranged with the District Charitable Society that they might always be entitled to send an applicant for relief to the Alms House.

Other charities could then restrict their operations to deserving cases—

31. This being provided for, all other charities should be invited to discontinue altogether what should be the proper work of poor relief; to stop pensions or periodical doles, if any, to persons capable of working, whether in lieu of, or in aid of wages; to turn a dea ear to all applications which on enquiry were found to come from the undeserving and those unwilling to work, and, on the other hand, in the cases which they found to be deserving to follow the golden rule of making the charitable aid adequate and sufficient to restore the recipient, if able-bodied, to a position of self-dependence.

32. The position of private charitable individuals would be indefinitely improved by this organisation. They could be no longer victimised as they are now by professional beggars, and if they wished to help in really deserving cases, they would only have to let their wish be known to the Organisation Committee, who would bring to their notice cases in which relief would be a real benefit. It should also be a rule with all societies never to allow the same person to obtain relief from two or more charities simultaneously; instead of three societies each helping A, B, and C inadequately, the rule should be for one to undertake the help of A adequately, another of B, and the third of C.

As could private persons giving charitable relief.

It is hardly too sanguine to hope that if measures of this kind were taken, the pauperism of Calcutta would erelong be diminished by at least one-third, and professional mendicity be almost stamped out.

33. In connection with this subject we may fitly bring our report to a conclusion by one more extract from the introduction to the "Charities Register and Digest," on the demoralisation which results from promiscuous charity :—

Conclusion.

"People say, if I have relieved one deserving case out of ten to whom I have given money, I have done a good work. But, first, nine may have been injured on that hypothesis, and nine persons so relieved must almost certainly be injured; next, the dole has relieved one person, but no one can be relieved properly by a dole; then, again, the ten gifts represented ten seductive chances to poor persons who have little inducement enough, apart from such bribes as these, to stick to their work; and, lastly, 'deserving'—the favourite word of thoughtless alms-givers—implies a wrong test. Strictly used, it is merciless; loosely used, it is meaningless. Almoners should assist in order to cure, and not in order to reward.

A person who asks alms of a stranger may be referred by him to a casual ward or to a Charity Organisation Committee. If the case is of such a kind as is *primâ facie* unsuitable for reference to the casual ward, the Committee would give whatever immediate help was required, and finally deal with it after inquiry. There is no room for doubting that the applications in the streets are in almost every instance made by indolent persons, who live sometimes in and sometimes out of the workhouse, and are seldom engaged in hard work of any kind. To refer them to those who will look into their circumstances may be wise; but to give them money (or food) is to invest it in manufacturing pauperism."

H. L. HARRISON ... *Chairman.*

H. BEVERLEY,
J. LAMBERT,
A. D'B. GOMESS, } *Members.*

PATRICK McGUIRE ... *Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee.*

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ANNEXURES TO APPENDIX II.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

Charitable Institutions and Endowments—No. II—Sub-Committee.

Statement No. I.—Charitable Societies.
„ „ II.—Charitable Institutions.
„ „ III.—Charitable Schools.
„ „ IV.—Charitable Endowments.

Note on the accounts of the District Charitable Society for 1890.

Brief Notes on the Charitable Societies, Institutions, Schools, and Trusts for the relief of Indo-Europeans in Calcutta.

I.—Charitable Societies in Calcutta (with particulars for 1890).

Name of Society.	Receipts.							Expenditure.							Average monthly number assisted.			Remarks.
	Subscriptions and donations.	Interest on investments and endowments.	Assistance from Government.	Assistance from public bodies.	Proceeds of work done, refunds, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Establishment.	Assistance and relief.	Rent and rates.	Alms House.	Leper Asylum.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
District Charitable Society ...	28,430 6 2	37,536 2 3	17,550 0 0	2,900 0 0	636 8 6	1,629 3 3	88,682 4 2	8,835 13 11	45,895 1 10	360 0 0	20,151 2 3	10,526 12 4	3,592 7 6	89,361 5 10	...	...	...	See separate note.
Amount deducted for relief to Natives and cost of Alms House and Leper Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,582 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,582 6 1	...	...	...	
Available for outdoor Indo-European relief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,099 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,778 15 9	...	...	...	
Society of St. Vincent de Paul ...	9,904 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9,904 0 0	...	6,711 6 9	...	...	...	1,055 14 0	7,767 4 9	...	...	...	Exclusive of Rs. 1,800 shown as expended in St. Vincent's Home.
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress ...	3,021 9 9	...	...	...	418 5 6	122 7 4	3,562 6 7	136 11 4	3,166 12 9	...	...	...	...	3,303 8 1	...	...	...	
Women's Friendly Society ...	5,121 15 2	423 3 6	...	...	10,552 15 6	...	16,098 2 2	1,103 5 0	940 12 9	1,990 10 11	...	...	12,660 14 6	16,695 11 2	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,664 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,545 7 9	...	...	...	

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

II.—Charitable Institutions (with particulars for 1890).

Name of Institution.	Receipts.							Expenditure.						Inmates on 31st December 1890.			Remarks.
	Subscriptions and donations.	Interest on investments and endowments.	Assistance from Government.	Assistance from public bodies.	Receipts from inmates, proceeds of work done, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Establishment.	Victualling, clothing, &c.	Rent and rates.	Extraordinary, *e.g.*, building, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Alms House	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,151 2 3	4,527 0 0	11,817 1 1	280 12 0	1,247 4 8	2,279 0 6	20,151 2 3	82	29	16	This Institution is supported entirely by the District Charitable Society.
St. Vincent's Home ...	9,870 13 0	...	3,725 0 0	...	7,614 13 3	1,579 11 9	*22,790 6 0	1,583 9 6	16,067 15 0	158 0 3	3,064 0 0	4,205 1 9	25,078 10 6	...	112	38	
St. Mary's House of Charity	5,385 2 6	...	...	...	763 0 0	71 10 0	6,219 12 6	1,579 8 9	1,434 6 9	1,295 2 0	2,000 0 0	161 2 0	6,470 3 6	...	30	...	
Home of the Little Sisters	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 0 0	18	29	...	An approximate estimates as to accounts are available.
Lawrence de Souza Home	...	7,824 0 0	...	...	...	...	7,824 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7,800 0 0	...	10	1	A private endowed institution.
Protestant Home ...	7,270 15 6	915 13 6	...	...	529 12 0	29 15 0	8,737 8 0	2,631 2 0	3,069 12 9	...	...	1,378 8 6	7,079 7 3	...	27	...	This is a home for fallen women.
Total ...	22,526 15 0	8,739 13 6	5,348 0 6	...	9,535 1 9	1,681 4 9	75,722 12 9	10,321 4 3	32,389 3 7	1,733 14 3	6,311 4 8	8,023 12 9	76,579 7 6	100	237	55	

* Includes grant of Rs. 1,800 from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

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PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

III.—Charitable (Boarding) Schools (with particulars for 1890).

Names of School.	Receipts.							Expenditure.						Number of Boarders on 31st December 1891.			Number of Free Boarders as per returns received.		
	Subscriptions and donations.	Interest on investment and endowments.	Assistance from Government.	Assistance from public bodies.	Receipts from pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Establishment.	Victualling, clothing, &c.	Rents and rates.	Extraordinary, *e. g.*, building, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Calcutta Free School ...	7,007 12 10	*24,154 3 2	24,345 7 9	.....	22,361 11 5	1,346 12 9	79,215 15 11	28,749 13 3	25,135 2 6	1,883 4 0	8,618 1 9	8,283 2 8	72,669 8 2	211	162	373	137	87	224
Catholic Male Orphanage.	4,291 8 0	4,491 0 0	4,622 4 0	.....	2,006 0 0	3,435 0 0	18,852 12 0	5,250 4 3	10,659 10 6	1,421 4 0	.....	1,080 3 3	18,411 6 0	192	...	192	149	...	149
La Martinière ...	.....	64,928 2 2	.....	.....	26,432 5 0	2,235 8 3	93,595 15 5	48,202 2 9	†23,879 5 0	2,772 13 0	3,967 9 7	12,270 5 9	91,092 4 4	106	55	161	77	20	97
European Female Orphan Asylum.	4,421 6 0	1,200 0 0	7,200 0 0	.....	174 0 0	478 8 0	13,473 14 0	4,142 2 9	7,740 7 6	750 9 10	.....	1,123 15 5	13,757 3 6	...	60	60	...	59	59
Loretto Entally Orphanage.	4,454 10 0	245 14 10	4,877 0 0	.....	‡13,327 7 9	2,389 0 0	25,294 0 7	4,660 5 0	20,726 6 1	.....	.....	343 2 0	25,729 13 1	...	336	336	...	298	298
Old Church Parochial Home.	2,775 1 9	.....	696 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	3,771 1 9	360 0 0	1,942 2 3	1,022 13 9	.....	.....	3,325 0 0	...	20	20	...	20	20
St. Paul's Mission Home.	3,766 3 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	562 5 0	.....	4,408 8 0	1,361 0 0	2,203 11 0	1,047 12 0	.....	24 11 0	5,177 2 0	...	28	28	...	23	23
Total ...	26,716 9 7	95,099 4 2	41,740 11 9	.....	65,163 13 2	9,884 13 0	2,38,612 3 8	92,725 12 0	92,286 12 10	8,896 8 7	12,585 11 4	23,125 8 1	2,30,062 5 1	509	661	1,170	363	507	870

* Includes Rs. 10,240, "Old Court house-rent."

† Includes Rs. 2,444-8-0 on account of "washing."

‡ Includes Rs. 10,016 from Bruce Institution.

IV.—Charitable Endowments for Relief of Indo-Europeans.

No.	Name of Charity.	Invested capital.	Total annual income of the Trust for all purposes.	Annual income available for the relief of Indo-Europeans.	In whose custody.	By whom administered.	Number of Recipients.			Remarks.
							Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1	Mrs. Elizabeth Athanass' Charity ...	2,000	80 0 0	80 0 0	Administrator-General	Administrator-General	...	9	9	For widows and orphans.
2	„ A. G. Leondy's Charity	7,000	280 0 0	280 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	6	For general charitable purposes.
3	Claude Martin's (Calcutta) Charity ...	Sa.50,000	2,071 8 8	2,071 8 8	High Court	Chaplain, St. John's	18	...	18	For the poor of Calcutta.
4	Charles Weston's Fund	...	4,158 6 6	4,158 6 6	Ditto	St. John's Vestry	43	...	43	Ditto.
5	John Baretto's (St. John's) Charity ...	...	5,539 15 10	5,539 15 10	Ditto	Ditto	51	...	51	Ditto.
6	John Baretto's (Roman Catholic Cathedral) Charity.	...	5,702 7 11	5,702 7 11	Ditto	Wardens, Roman Catholic Cathedral.	120	...	120	Ditto.
7	Thomas Hutt's Charity	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	St. John's Vestry	St. John's Vestry	11	...	11	Ditto.
8	Nilmony Dey's Charity	...	293 10 6	293 10 6	High Court	.....	7	...	7	Ditto.
9	Mrs. E. C. Desmoulin's Charity ...	2,200	88 0 0	88 0 0	St. John's Vestry	.....	1	...	1	For charitable purposes.
10	Robert A. Bentley's Fund	30,200	1,208 0 0	1,208 0 0	Ditto	.....	8	...	8	For the poor and *other Vestry purposes.*
11	Mrs. Anne Bentley's Fund	43,200	1,728 0 0	1,728 0 0	Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral ...	Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral ...	8	...	8	For the poor.
12	John Athanass' Charity	4,000	160 0 0	160 0 0	St. John's Vestry	St. John's Vestry	2	...	2	For the poor, blind of both eyes.
13	Mrs. E. Olivier's Charity	3,000	120 0 0	120 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	2	...	2	For the poor.
14	Mrs. Emma Hubbard's Charity	2,500	100 0 0	100 0 0	Chaplain, St. John's	Chaplain, St. John's	...	...	...	For the poor of *St. John's Parish.*
15	John Baretto's (Widows' Fund) ...	...	2,560 0 0	2,560 0 0	High Court	Official Trustee	10	...	...	For widows.
16	John Conrad Schorn's Bequest	9,700	388 0 0	388 0 0	Administrator-General	Chaplain, St. James'	...	...	...	For the poor of *St. James' Parish.*
17	James Sheriff's Fund	13,500	540 0 0	540 0 0	Chaplain, St. Andrews' Kirk ...	Chaplain, St. Andrew's Kirk ...	11	...	...	For the *members of the Kirk.*
18	Mrs. Sepandro's Fund	12,800	512 0 0	512 0 0	Mr. David Cowie...	Mr. David Cowie...	7	...	7	For *Roman Catholic widows and orphans.*
19	Mrs. Mary Logman's Fund	10,200	408 0 0	408 0 0	Administrator-General	Portuguese Mission	46	...	46	For general charity.
20	Begum Sumroo Poor Fund	54,600	2,184 0 0	2,184 0 0	Archdeacon of Calcutta	Archdeacon of Calcutta	...	...	...	For charitable purposes.
21	Anthony DeSouza Charities	4,21,700	16,868 0 0	11,376 0 0	Sir Walter DeSouza	Sir Walter DeSouza	...	...	...	For indigent persons.
22	Lady William Bentinck's Fund ...	12,500	522 10 10	...	District Charitable Society ...	District Charitable Society ...	9	...	9	For the poor.
23	Mrs. Maria English Charity	71,700	2,868 0 0	...	Official Trustee	Ditto	5	...	5	.....
24	Lokenath Bose's Fund	3,000	120 0 0	...	District Charitable Society ...	Ditto	1	...	1	For a disabled poor person.
25	Prince Jamiruddin's Charity	2,62,400	10,797 14 0	...	Lord Bishop, Archdeacon, and Prince Furrock Shah.	Ditto	60	...	60	For the poor.
26	Massey Baba John's Fund	...	3,451 5 6	...	Administrator-General	Ditto	...	...	...	For general purposes.
27	Rose Anne Greenway's Fund	6,000	240 0 0	...	Official Trustee	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
28	Sassoon Fund	8,800	352 0 0	...	District Charitable Society ...	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	Prosono Coomar Tagore's Fund ...	10,600	424 0 0	...	.....	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
30	Cheke Fund	11,500	460 0 0	...	.....	Ditto	4	...	4	For widows and orphans.
31	Famine Relief Fund	61,000	2,440 0 0	...	.....	Ditto	...	...	...	For general purposes.
32	B. C. Law's Fund	5,000	200 0 0	...	.....	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
33	Nina Forster's Fund	20,000	800 0 0	...	.....	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
34	Joseph Cone's Charity	15,500	600 0 0	...	High Court	Ditto	4	...	4	For widows and orphans.
35	Maharajah Durga Churn Law's Fund	9,000	360 0 0	...	District Charitable Society ...	Ditto	1	...	1	For the poor.
36	Daby Churn Law's Fund	1,000	40 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	For general purposes.
37	Northbrook Fund	10,000	400 0 0	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Total ..	...	70,265 15 9	40,698 1 5			431	13	444	

N.B.—The available income of the Trusts administered by the District Charitable Society has been omitted, as it is included in statement I (Societies).

IV (a)—Endowments for (Charitable) Education.

No.	Name of charity.	Invested capital.	Annual income.	In whose custody.	By whom administered.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1	Bruce Institution	6,67,500 0 0	26,620 0 0	Accountant-General, Bengal ...	Governors	For Eurasian girls.
2	Nina Forster's Fund	9,000 0 0	360 0 0	Archdeacon of Calcutta	Archdeacon of Calcutta	For a girl in the Pratt Memorial School.
3	John Baretto's (Education) Fund ...	.....	*1,224 15 11	High Court	High Court	For education of poor children.
4	Lawrence DeSouza (Boys') Fund ...	2,25,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	Official Trustee	Thomas D'Augier	For education and maintenance of boys at the Doveton College.
5	Lawrence DeSouza (Girls') Fund ...	75,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	For education and maintenance of girls at Doveton Institution.
6	Benevolent Institution	26,000 0 0	1,040 0 0	Mr. R. Belchambers	Mr. R. Belchambers	For education of children in *undenominational* schools.
7	Orphan Fund	5,400 0 0	216 0 0	Magistrate of Howrah	Chaplain of Howrah	Eor education of orphans in the *Howrah district.*
	Total ...	.....	41,460 15 11			

* Of this amount Rs. 972 per annum (or Rs. 81 per mensem) is at present paid by the High Court for Indo-European children.

IV (b)—Endowments for special purposes.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1	Sally Murray's Fund	33,000 0 0	1,320 0 0	St. John's Vestry	St. John's Vestry	For deserving debtors.
2	John Baretto's (Debtors') Fund ...	.....	1,066 10 8	High Court	High Court	Ditto.
3	Claude Martin (Prisoners') Funds ...	2,50,000 0 0	10,113 0 0	Ditto	Visiting Justices, Presidency Jail ...	For released convicts (extended to Bengal).
4	"Charity Fund"	5,100 0 0	204 0 0	Accountant-General, Bengal ...	Judges, Small Cause Court ...	For deserving judgment-debtors.
	Total ...	.....	12,703 10 8			

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

NOTE ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY FOR 1890.

I.—The total receipts of the Society amounted to Rs. 1,03,797-11-9, and the expenditure was Rs. 98,762-4-10.

The following are the items:—

Receipts.

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Subscriptions...	11,998	8	0
(2)	Donations	11,363	15	2
(3)	Donations, &c. (district offices)	5,067	15	0
(4)	Interest on invested funds	680	0	0
(5)	Ditto on trust funds	42,886	2	3
(6)	Government assistance	14.400	0	0
(7)	Ditto ditto (for establishment) ...	3,000	0	0
(8)	Ditto ditto (Leper Asylum medicines)	150	0	0
(9)	Port Commissioners	800	0	0
(10)	Municipality for Leper Asylum	2,100	0	0
(11)	Proceeds of work, &c., Alms House	636	8	6
(12)	Government grant for Alms House repairs ...	1,623	0	6
(13)	Legacy	5,544	8	10
(14)	Miscellaneous	6	2	9
(15)	Deposits and advances	2,700	14	9
(16)	Receipts from trusts (cross entry)	840	0	0
	Total ...	1,03,797	11	9

Payments.

(17)	Establishment, Central Office	6,580	1	11
(18)	Ditto, District Offices	1,342	7	0
(19)	Ditto, Native Committee	913	5	0
(20)	Relief—District Committees	18,771	13	1
(21)	Do. Native Committee	17,341	9	0
(22)	Do. Central Office	10,797	15	6
(23)	Do. Commissioner of Police	4,432	12	3
(24)	Rent of Central Office	360	0	0
(25)	Contingencies, Central Office	945	12	1
(26)	Printing and advertising	1,263	1	6
(27)	Contingencies, District Offices	339	11	0
(28)	Ditto, Native Committee	380	9	6
(29)	Trust Fund charges	1,126	6	0
(30)	Interest on overdraft	260	7	11
(31)	Law charges	116	7	6
(32)	Deposits and advances	3,111	15	0
(33)	Alms House...	20,151	2	3
(34)	Leper Asylum	10,526	12	4
	Total ...	98,762	4	10

II.—For the purposes of the Pauperism Committee all extraordinary items, the Alms House and Leper Asylum receipts and expenditure, and all receipts and payments on account of relief purely for natives should be eliminated.

III.—Extraordinary.

		Rs.	A.	P.
(13)	Legacy	5,544	8	10
(15)	Deposits and advances	2,700	14	9
(32)	Ditto ditto	3,111	15	0

IV.—Adjustments.—The trust funds contribute Rs. 840 towards the expenses of the Society, and this item (16) forms a portion of the charges (29) shown as Rs. 1,126-6-0 as the charges on trust funds. The nett amount, therefore, of charges is Rs. 286-6.

V.—The interest on trust funds (5) is shown as Rs. 42,886-2-3, but it should be borne in mind that this includes the Mutiny Relief Fund, the distribution of which is not confined to Calcutta, nor is it given to "paupers." The income and expenditure of this fund should, therefore, be eliminated from the account. The pensions from the fund are paid by the Central Office, and the income of the fund in 1890 was Rs. 6,030, and the pensions paid amounted to Rs. 5,449. Taking this income, therefore, from the interest on trust funds (Rs. 42,886-2-3), we have Rs. 36,856-2-3 as nett interest, purely District Charitable Society funds, and taking the amount of the pensions paid (Rs. 5,449) from the relief given through the Central Office (22) Rs. 10,797-15-6, leaves Rs. 5,348-15-6, the nett amount of relief afforded from the Central Office from District Charitable Society funds. Of this, Rs. 2,269 was given as pensions to natives.

VI.—Making these adjustments, we have—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions and Donations—		
(1) Subscriptions	11,998 8 0	
(2) Donations	11,363 15 2	
(3) Ditto (District Offices) ...	5,067 15 0	
		28,430 6 2
Interest on investments and endowments—		
(4) Interest on invested funds ...	680 0 0	
(5) Ditto trust funds	42,886 2 3	
Total ...	43,566 2 3	
Deduct "Mutiny Relief Fund" as per para. V	6,030 0 0	
		37,536 2 3
Assistance from Government—		
(6) Assistance from Government ...	14,400 0 0	
(7) Ditto for establishment ...	3,000 0 0	
(8) Ditto for Leper Asylum medicines	150 0 0	
		17,550 0 0
Assistance from public bodies—		
(9) Port Commissioners	800 0 0	
(10) Calcutta Municipality	2,100 0 0	
		2,900 0 0
Proceeds of work done, etc.—		
(11) Alms House		636 8 6
Miscellaneous—		
(12) Government grant for repairs ...	1,623 0 6	
(14) Miscellaneous	6 2 9	
		1,629 3 3
Total		88,682 4 2

PAYMENTS.

Establishment—		
(17) Central office	6,580 1 11	
(18) District „	1,342 7 0	
(19) Native Committee	913 5 0	
		8,835 13 11
Relief and Assistance—		
(20) District Committees	18,771 13 1	
(21) Native Committee	17,341 9 0	
(22) Central Office	10,797 15 6	
(23) Commissioner of Police ...	4,432 12 3	
Total ...	51,344 1 10	
Deduct "Mutiny Relief Fund" as per para. V	5,449 0 0	
		44,895 1 10

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rent and Rates—						
(24) Central office				360	0	0
Alms House (33)				20,151	2	3
Leper Asylum (34)				10,526	12	4
Miscellaneous—						
(25) Contingencies, Central office ...	945	12	1			
(27) Ditto, District Offices ...	339	11	0			
(28) Ditto, Native Committee ...	380	9	6			
(26) Printing and advertising ...	1,263	1	6			
(30) Interest on over-draft ...	260	7	11			
(31) Law charges	116	7	6			
(29) Trust fund charges as per paragraph IV	286	6	0			
				3,592	7	6
Total				89,361	5	10

These figures will be found in the first line of statement I.

VII.—To ascertain, however, the amount available for *outdoor* relief to Indo-Europeans, it will be necessary to deduct the cost of the Alms House and Leper Asylum and also the expenditure on account of relief to natives.

The figures are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Native Committee—Relief ...	17,341	9	0			
Ditto Establishment ...	913	5	0			
Ditto Contingencies ...	380	9	6			
				18,635	7	6
Central Office—Relief to natives, as per paragraph V				2,269	0	0
Alms House				20,151	2	3
Leper Asylum				10,526	12	4
Total ...				51,582	6	1

Taking this amount from the total of the figures in the first line of Statement I, we have Rs. 37,099-14-1 as the amount available from the funds of the District Charitable Society for outdoor relief to Indo-Europeans.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS AND TRUSTS FOR THE RELIEF OF INDO-EUROPEANS IN CALCUTTA.

I.—Societies.

District Charitable Society.—This Society is the oldest Charitable Society in Calcutta, having been founded in the year 1830. It assists destitute persons of all classes without reference to race or creed; it maintains an Alms House, where destitute persons of both sexes are provided with food and shelter; and it also supports an asylum for lepers. As regards the resident poor, the Society distributes relief by means of District Committees; in other words, the town has for this purpose been divided into districts, corresponding with what would be known as parishes in England. The local vestries act as District Committees, each receiving from the central office of the Society a monthly grant. These grants are supplemented by local collections, and the funds thus available are distributed by the District Committees in the relief of the Christian poor resident within the limits of their respective districts. As regards the relief of the casual and non-resident Christian poor, a monthly grant is placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police. A special Committee,

consisting entirely of native gentlemen, is similarly supplied with funds for the relief of the non-Christian native poor of the town.

The main objects at which the Society aims in its distribution of relief are (1) that the relief shall be granted under an organised system, by Committees who shall be responsible for the relief of the pauperism within the limits of their respective districts, and (2) that no relief shall be granted without the strictest enquiry on the part of the relieving Committee. In order the more effectually to secure this latter object, the Society employs an enquiry officer, whose services, though principally intended to test the genuineness of applications for relief preferred by casual and non-resident paupers, are also available, when required, to assist the various local Committees in their enquiries. The results of the enquiries made are reduced to writing in registers, which are always available for reference.

The outdoor relief thus granted by the Society is for the most part given in money, often in the shape of monthly allowances; at times, however, it takes the form of rations or uncooked food of various kinds, which is distributed at the Alms house. In addition to giving outdoor relief, the Society assists deserving persons by paying their travelling expenses to join appointments out of town, and it also pays for the education of pauper children.

During the year 1890, including the cost of the Alms House and Leper Asylum, the actual relief afforded by the Society amounted to Rs. 82,022.

The Society's ALMS HOUSE is the largest institution of the kind in India, and it cost during 1890 Rs. 20,151. Further particulars regarding this Institution will be found under the second head "INSTITUTIONS."

The Society's LEPER ASYLUM is mainly intended for natives of India, and will not be further referred to in these notes. It consists of two distinct and separate enclosures—one for men and the other for women. Each enclosure has three buildings—for Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians, respectively. There are a few Indo-Europeans in the Asylum, but their number is so small that it is not considered necessary to take them into consideration.

The average daily number of inmates in 1890 was 84, and the Asylum during the same year cost the District Charitable Society Rs. 10,526-12-4.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—This Society, which was established in Calcutta twenty-five years ago, is under purely Roman Catholic management. Its organisation is somewhat similar to that of the District Charitable Society, inasmuch as it grants relief through "Conferences," corresponding to the District Committees of the District Charitable Society. For each of the Roman Catholic parishes of the town there is a Conference which distributes relief to the residents of the parish.

As a rule the relief given by this Society is in kind (uncooked food), but exceptions are sometimes made in cases where abuse is not apprehended, and where a small money grant would be more beneficial to the person relieved than the mere doling out of rations. Small sums are occasionally given for the purchase or renewal of tools, to defray arrears of rent, and to pay for the passages of people leaving town.

The Society is also endeavouring to work out a scheme by which lads leaving school and obtaining employment on small salaries may be boarded in private families at small cost.

The expenditure on relief given by this Society during 1890 (including a fixed annual grant of Rs. 1,800 to St. Vincent's Home) was Rs. 8,511.

Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.—This is a small Society for the assistance of foreigners, and the assistance given generally takes the form of procuring passages for foreigners to their native countries. The Society is managed by the Imperial German Consulate, the Secretary of the Consulate being Secretary of the Society. Natives of France and of the southern countries of Europe are for the present excluded from the benefits of the Society, the Consuls not having joined it as members. During 1889 and 1890 31 persons were assisted with passages. There is one pensioner on the Society, and she receives Rs. 50 a month.

Women's Friendly Society.—This is a Society established about three years ago. It is mainly an Industrial Society, and work, such as sewing, glove-cleaning, die-stamping, &c., is given to women, who attend the Society's Institution, and are provided with a meal in addition to being paid for their work.

The Society keeps a registry office for women who are desirous of obtaining employment, and it also maintains a boarding-house, in which "a safe and comfortable home is provided for young girls employed in shops and maid-servants out of employment." This branch of the Society's work was started only in 1890, and 21 girls took advantage of the Institution. The Society also contemplates carrying out a system of rescue work among fallen women.

II.—Institutions.

The Alms-house.—This Institution is entirely supported by the District Charitable Society. It is situated in Amherst Street, and the premises are divided by a wall into two enclosures, in each of which is a large two-storied ward of equal capacity, one for men and the other for women and children. The inmates may be classed under two heads—(1) incapables, *i.e.*, those who through old age or infirmity are unable to work, and (2) the able-bodied. These latter may again be divided into those who are willing to work, but are temporarily out of employment, and those who are lazy and disinclined to work.

Persons are admitted to the Institution either (*a*) by the Commissioner of Police or (*b*) on order by the Secretaries of the District Committees, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police, who is in executive charge of the Institution. As a rule, able-bodied men are not allowed to remain in the Institution for more than three months. During this period they are required to perform all the work of the house, such as cooking, washing, baking, carpentry, gardening, etc. The women are similarly employed in needle-work and in washing. Those who wish to seek employment are allowed leave during the day, but all inmates are expected to be within the gates by 6 p.m. or with special leave by 8-30 p.m.

During 1890 the average daily number of inmates was 135, the total number of persons admitted or re-admitted being 604.

St. Vincent's Home.—This Institution is situated in Kidderpore, and is intended solely for women and children. It is a Roman Catholic Institution, and managed by the Order of the Daughters of the Cross, but admission to it is not limited to any particular creed, all females being admitted. The Home is supported by public subscriptions and a monthly grant of Rs. 150 from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Admission to the Home is entirely at the discretion of the Lady Superioress. The Institution is divided into three departments—(*a*) the Home, (*b*) the boarding department, and (*c*) the nursery, for little boys and foundlings.

The first two departments are intended (1) as a refuge for women who seek reform or relief, and (2) a shelter for incurables and the distressed.

The average daily number of persons in the Home during 1890 was 150, and the total expenditure was Rs. 25,078-10-6.

Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor.—This Institution is intended solely for aged and disabled persons, and is managed entirely by the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Institution is supported by public charity, and admission rests with the Lady Superioress. No accounts are available, and it cannot be said what the average number of inmates was during 1890. On the 31st December of that year there were in the Institution 18 men and 29 women.

St. Mary's House of Charity.—This is an Institution intended chiefly for aged women, though young persons are sometimes admitted. The House was established in 1888, and the average daily number of inmates during 1890 was 30. The House is governed by a Committee, and admission is obtained by a recommendation to the Honorary Secretary.

Lawrence de Souza Home.—This is an endowed Institution founded by the late Lawrence de Souza. It is governed by "a Committee of East Indian laymen, who," in terms of the testator's will, "must not be bigotted or priest-ridden" The Institution is intended for East Indian widows and orphans, and admission rests entirely with the Committee. In terms of the testator's will, should his estate pass into the hands of the Administrator-General, the management of the Home is to pass into the hands of the District Charitable Society.

The Protestant Home.—This is a Home for fallen women founded by the late Miss Fendall, and is open to both Indo-Europeans and natives.

III.—Schools.

Calcutta Free School.—This is the oldest charity school in the town, and affords a free education to both boys and girls, though pay scholars are also admitted. There are no fixed number of foundationers. They are regulated by the funds available. Admission to the Institution rests with the Governors. At the 31st December 1890 there were 373 children, *i.e.*, 211 boys and 162 girls, in the school.

Catholic Male Orphanage.—This is a purely Roman Catholic Institution, and is intended for orphan boys. It is managed by the Irish Christian Brothers, and admission rests with the Superior of the school. At the end of last year there were 192 boys on the rolls.

La Martinière.—This Institution was founded by the late General Claude Martin, who bequeathed a large sum of money, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Court. The school was opened on the 1st March 1836, and was, according to the provisions of General Martin's will, named "La Martinère." There are two departments, one for boys, and the other for girls; and under a decree of the High Court, there must not be less than 105 free boarders, *i.e.*, 75 boys and 30 girls. Election to the foundation rests entirely with the Governors. At the end of last year there were 161 boarders (free and paying) on the rolls.

European Female Orphan Asylum.—This is an Institution for the gratuitous education of European girls only. The educational standard is not high, the object of the Institution being to train the girls to domestic service. Admission rests with the Managing Committee, which consists of ladies. At the end of last year there were 60 girls in the Institution.

Loretto Orphanage, Entally.—This is an orphanage for girls, and is under the management of the Loretto Nuns. Admission rests with the Lady Superioress, and there are no fixed number of free boarders. At the end of 1890 there were 336 boarders in the Institution.

Old Church Parochial Home and St. Paul's Mission Home.—These are two small institutions connected with the vestries of the Old Church and St. Paul's Mission Home. They are intended for orphan girls, and admission to them rests with the respective Chaplains. At the end of 1890 there were in the former 20 and in the latter 28 children.

IV—Charitable Endowments.

1. *Mrs. Elizabeth Athanass' Fund.*—This is a small fund in the hands of, and administered by, the Administrator-General of Bengal. The corpus of the Fund is Rs. 2,000, and under the terms of the deceased lady's will the interest is for the benefit of widows and orphans. Till lately the charity was unused and accumulated to Rs. 7,000. The Administrator-General has, however, taken steps to distribute the accumulations, and there are at present 1 widow and 9 orphans on the fund. These latter are boys in the Calcutta Free School.

The distribution of the charity is entirely in the hands of the Administrator-General.

2. *Mrs. A. G. Leondy's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 7,000 in the hands of the Administrator-General of Bengal, by whom it is also administered. It is for general charitable purposes, and there are at present 2 persons receiving fixed, and 4 persons temporary, monthly allowances from the charity.

Casual relief is also frequently given from the Fund.

3. *Claude Martin's Fund (Calcutta Charity).*—This is the charity of Sicca Rs. 50,000 left to the poor of Calcutta by the late General Claude Martin. The administration of the Fund is entirely in the hands of the Chaplain of St. John's Church, but the benefits are not confined to any particular class or creed. The income of the Fund is distributed in monthly pensions, and there are at present 18 persons on the Fund.

4. *Charles Weston's Fund.*—This Fund was created by the late Mr. Weston in the early part of the century. By his will Mr. Weston bequeathed a lakh of sicca rupees, the interest of which was to be spent "towards the assistance and relief of families and individuals labouring under the pressing miseries of

poverty, hunger, disease, or other painful misfortunes and distresses." By a decree of the late Supreme Court, dated the 7th April 1812, the administration of the charity was entrusted to the Vestry of St. John's Church, by whom relief is given without reference to creed.

The income is given away in monthly pensions, there being 43 pensioners.

5 and 6. *John Baretto's (Calcutta) Charity.*—The late John Baretto died in 1813 without having made a regular will, but merely having signed instructions for the drawing up of one. He died before the will could be drawn up. He left a moiety of his estate "for pious purposes, such as masses to be said here, at Bombay and Goa, and for the benefit of such poor objects as they (his executors) shall think deserving." The vagueness of the bequest led to litigation, and by a decree of the late Supreme Court, dated 18th November 1814, a portion of the funds was devoted to Calcutta charities. So far as the poor were concerned, a sum (now Rs. 5,539-15-10) was ordered to be made over annually to the Vestry of St. John's Church, another sum (now Rs. 5,702-7-11) in a like manner to the Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario (Moorgehatta Cathedral) for distribution to the poor.

The two vestries distribute the amounts at their discretion, but there is no restriction of creed. Both bodies expend the income in monthly allowances. The St. John's Vestry has 51 pensioners and the Moorgehatta Cathedral 120.

7. *Thomas Hutt's Charity.*—This Fund has no money capital, but consists of house property. Under the terms of Mr. Hutt's will, dated the 14th January 1826, the rents are to be made over to the St. John's Vestry "for the purpose of being distributed to the poor of all classes." The nett income is about Rs. 1,200 a year, and is distributed in monthly pensions to 10 persons.

8. *Nilmoney Dey's Charity.*—By his will, dated the 15th March 1838, the testator bequeathed two houses (valued at about Rs. 16,500), the proceeds of which were to be invested and "appropriated to the use of the poor, to be distributed by the (St. John's) Vestry." Litigation ensued, and the funds went into the hands of the Court, where they now are, the interest paid to St. John's Vestry being Rs. 293-10-6 annually. There are 7 pensioners on the Fund, which is given away in fixed monthly allowances.

9. *Mrs. Elizabeth Dumoulin's Fund.*—This is a small bequest of Rs. 2,200 to the St. John's Vestry for "charitable purposes." The income, about Rs. 7 a month, is given away to a poor widow.

10. *Robert Bentley's Fund.*—This charity consists of Rs. 30,200, and is the bequest of Mr. Bentley to the St. John's Vestry "for the relief of the indigent and other objects of the said institution." Portion of the income is reserved for Vestry purposes, the balance being given away in monthly pensions. There are eight pensioners on the Fund.

11. *Mrs. Anne Bentley's Bequest.*—Consists of Rs. 43,200 invested in Government securities for distribution "*by monthly donations* to and among poor persons." Under the terms of Mrs. Bentley's will the interest is to be divided equally between the Vestries of St. Paul's Cathedral and St. John's Church, and no person is to get over Rs. 12 a month. There are 12 pensioners on the Fund.

12. *John Athanass' Fund*—Consists of Rs. 4,000, the interest of which, under the terms of Mr. Athanass' will, dated the 18th September 1833, is to be distributed by the St. John's Vestry "amongst the poor blind of both eyes, and cripples of this town and suburbs of Calcutta." There are 2 pensioners on the Fund.

13. *Mrs. Elizabeth Olivier's Charity*—Consists of Rs. 3,000, the interest of which is to be distributed to the "poor of Calcutta." The income is spent in monthly pensions by the St. John's Vestry. There are two pensioners on the charity.

14. *Mrs. Emma Hubbard's Charity*—Is a small trust consisting of Rs. 2,500, the interest of which is spent by the Chaplain of St. John's on the poor of the parish. There are no pensioners on the Fund, the income of which is spent on the purchase of blankets, clothing, &c., for the poor.

15. *John Baretto's (Widows') Fund.*—Under the same decree of the late Supreme Court establishing the Calcutta charities (Nos. 5 and 6 on the list), a sum of Rs. 2,560 was ordered to be set apart for the payment to ten widows of monthly pensions of Rs. 21-5-4 (sicca Rs. 20) each. The Fund is held by the

High Court, and nomination to the pension list is in the hands of the Official Trustee of Bengal. The pension list (ten widows) is full.

16. *John Conrad Schorn's Charity*—Consists of Rs. 9,700 in the hands of the Administrator-General, the interest of which, in terms of the testator's will, is to be distributed by the Chaplain of St. James' Church among the poor of the parish.

17. *James Sheriff's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 13,500 in the hands of, and administered by, the Chaplain of St. Andrew's (Scotch) Kirk. The income is for the benefit *solely of the poor members of the Kirk.* There are 11 pensioners on the Fund.

18. *Mrs. Sepandro's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 38,400, one-third of the interest of which is devoted to the relief of Roman Catholic widows. The Fund is held by and administered by Mr. David Cowie, who holds it as executor of Mr. Colvin, the executor of Mr. Joseph Baretto, the executor of Mrs. Sepandro. Mr. Cowie would be glad to be relieved of the trust. There are seven widows receiving monthly allowances from the Fund.

19. *Mrs. Mary Logman's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 10,200 in the hands of the Administrator-General of Bengal the interest of which is paid to the Superior of the Portuguese Mission in Bengal. The fund is for the poor. There are 46 persons receiving monthly allowances. *The fund is for Roman Catholics only.*

20. *Begum Sumroo's Poor Fund*—Is the bequest of Her Highness the late Begum Sumroo of Sirdhana to the poor of Calcutta. The capital of the Fund is Rs. 54,600 and the interest, amounting to Rs. 2,184 annually, is expended entirely at the discretion of the Archdeacon of Calcutta. There are three widows receiving monthly allowances, and the school fees of 15 children are paid from the Fund. There is no restriction as to the class who may benefit nor as to numbers or amounts. Casual relief is very frequently given from the Fund.

21. *Anthony deSouza Charities*—Consist of Rs. 4,21,700 in the hands of, and administered entirely at the discretion of, Sir Walter de Souza. The Sub-Committee have not been able to obtain much information regarding these charities. It appears, however, that a sum of Rs. 948 is distributed monthly in Calcutta to indigent persons, the balance of the income being spent in Bombay.

22. *Lady William Bentinck's Fund*—Was established in 1835, and consists of Rs. 12,500 in the hands of the District Charitable Society for distribution to the poor. One quarter of the interest is remitted to the Chaplain of Barrackpore for distribution to the poor there. There are 9 persons on the Fund receiving monthly allowances.

23. *Mrs. Maria English's Charity*—Consists of Rs. 71,700 in the hands of the Official Trustee of Bengal. Under a decree of the High Court in the suit of the *Advocate-General* vs. *the Administrator-General*, the interest of the charity, less Rs. 200 per annum for the performance of masses, was ordered to be made over to the District Charitable Society to be applied to the relief of the poor at the discretion of the Society. There are at present 5 pensioners on the Fund, and as their allowances lapse it is not proposed to fill up the vacancies.

24. *Loke Nath Bose's Fund.*—Consists of Rs. 3,000 in the hands of, and administered by, the District Charitable Society for "such of the poor as are incapable of earning their livelihood." There is one pensioner on the Fund.

25. *Prince Jamiruddin's Charity*—This charity consists of Rs. 2,62,400 invested in the names of the Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Prince Furrock Shah, and in terms of a decree of the High Court the interest is paid to the District Charitable Society, who are to distribute the income in alms without distinction of class or creed, *provided that no more than Rs. 5 shall be given to any single person at one time.* Two-thirds of the income is reserved for native paupers, and the balance is spent in giving monthly pensions to 60 persons.

26. *Massey Baba John's Bequest*—Consists of house property and Government securities in the hands of the Administrator-General of Bengal. In terms of a decree in the suit of *Nalbandoff* vs. *the Administrator-General* the surplus income of the legacy intended for the benefit of prisoners of the Court of Requests was ordered to be paid to the District Charitable Society "to be applied for the general purposes and object of the Society." This surplus averages about Rs. 3,000 annually. There are no pensioners on the Fund.

27. *Mrs. Rose Ann Greenway's Bequest*—Consists of Rs. 6,000 in the hands of the Official Trustee of Bengal, who pays the interest to the District Charitable Society. There are no pensioners on the Fund.

28. *Sassoon Fund*—Consists of Rs 8,800, a donation to the District Charitable Society from Sir Albert Sassoon the interest of the Fund to be spent "for charitable purposes under the name of the *Sassoon Fund.*" There are no pensioners on the Fund.

29. *Prosono Coomar Tagore's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 10,600, the legacy of the late Hon'ble Prosono Coomar Tagore. The interest is applied to the general purposes of the Society, and there are no pensioners on the Fund.

30. *Cheke Fund.*—This Fund has a capital of Rs. 11,500, and under a decree of the High Court in the suit of *J. M. G. Cheke* vs. *the Administrator-General*, the income of the Fund is "to be applied for the benefit of widows and orphans."

There are 4 widows drawing monthly allowances from the Fund.

31. *Famine Relief Fund*—Consists of Rs. 61,000 in hands of the District Charitable Society, and represents the balance of the Famine (1874) Relief Fund. One-half of the income is reserved for native paupers, and the other half is applied to the general purposes of the Society. There are no pensioners.

32. *Bhogobutty Churn Law's Bequest*—Consists of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the poor. In terms of the will of the testator two-thirds of the income is to be applied by the District Charitable Society to the relief of native poor and the remainder to the relief of the Christian poor. There are no Christian pensioners on the Fund, but the portion for natives is distributed by the Native Committee of the Society.

33. *Mrs. Nina Forster's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 20,000, portion of the residuary estate of Mrs. Forster's, bequeathed to the District Charitable Society. There are no conditions attached to the bequest, and there are no pensioners on the Fund.

34. *Joseph Cones' Charity*—Consists of Rs. 15,500 in the hands of the High Court. In the suit of *Das Merces* vs. *Cones* the High Court ordered that Rs. 50 a month, representing the interest on the charitable legacy for widows and orphans in the testator's will, be made over to the District Charitable Society for distribution, "preference being given to Roman Catholics and members of the testator's family." The pensioners on the Fund at present are four of the testator's grandchildren.

35. *Maharajah Doorga Churn Law's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 9,000 in the hands of the District Charitable Society, one-third of the income being reserved for Christians. There is one pensioner on the Fund.

36. *Daby Churn Law's Bequest*—Consists of Rs. 1,000 in the hands of the District Charitable Society, the income of which is applied to the general purposes of the Society. There is no pensioner on the Fund.

37. *Northbrook Fund*—Consists of Rs. 10,000, the surplus of the Lord Northbrook Memorial Fund made over by the subscribers to the District Charitable Society. One-half of the income is reserved for native paupers and the balance is devoted to the general purposes of the Society. There are no christian pensioners on the Fund.

IV(*a*).—Endowments for (charitable) education.

(*a*) *Bruce Institution*—Has a capital of Rs. 6,67,500 in the hands of the Accountant-General of Bengal. The Fund is for the maintenance and education of pauper Eurasian girls, who are elected to the benefits of the charity by a body of Governors. The girls, when elected, are placed for education in various educational institutions selected by the Governors. There are 108 girls receiving education at the cost of this Fund.

(*b*) *Mrs. Nina Forster's Fund*—Consists of Rs. 9,000 in the hands of the Archdeacon of Calcutta, who selects a girl for education at the Pratt Memorial School. In terms of Mrs. Forster's will should at any time the Pratt Memorial School cease to exist, this fund is to lapse to the District Charitable Society.

(*c*) *John Baretto's (Educational) Fund.*—Under the decree in the suit of *Simpson* vs. *Baretto*, mentioned in 5 and 6, a sum of Rs. 1,224-15-11 was ordered

to be set aside for the education of children. The Fund is in the hands of the High Court, and nominations are in the hands of the Registrar of the Original Side. There are at present six Christian children on the Fund, costing Rs. 81 a month. The balance of the income is given to Hindu boys.

(*d*) *Lawrence de Souza (Boys') Fund*—Consists of Rs. 2,25,000, in the hands of the Official Trustee of Bengal, and represents the legacy of the late Lawrence de Souza for the education of boys in the Doveton College. The nominations are in the hand of Mr. Thomas D'Aguiar, and there are at present eleven boys being educated.

(*e*) *Lawrence de Souza (Girls') Fund*—Consists of Rs. 75,000, and is a similar bequest to the above for the education of girls at the Doveton Young Ladies' Institution.

(*f*) *Benevolent Institution*—Has a capital of Rs. 26,000 in the hands of Mr. Robert Belchambers, associated with the Revd. C. Jordon and the Revd. G. H. Rouse of the Baptist Mission. The money represents the nett sale proceeds of the site of the old school (The Benevolent Institution) in Bow Bazar, which was sold under an order of Court in the suit of the Advocate-General *v.* Brandis and others, and the interest of the money directed to be applied to the education of children in what are described as *undenominational* schools.

(*g*) *Orphan Fund (Howrah)*—Consists of Rs. 5,400 invested in Government securities in the hands of the Magistrate of Howrah. The Fund is managed by the Chaplain of Howrah, the interest being applied to the education of Indo-European orphans in the Howrah district. The Fund was raised about twenty-five years ago by Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindsay, and represents the proceeds of a Fancy Fair.

(*h*) *Bengal Masonic Association* (for educating children of indigent free-masons) was established in 1869, and its object is to educate the children of indigent or deceased free-masons. It has a capital of Rs. 84,000 invested in Government and other securities, and in addition to the interest on these, the Association is supported by capitation assessments from the lodges of the masonic district of Bengal and by voluntary contributions.

The benefits of the Fund are not, however, confined to Calcutta nor to India. Of the 35 children being educated by the Fund, 2 boys and 4 girls are in Calcutta schools, 25 children in other Indian schools, and 4 in schools in the United Kingdom.

Children are elected to scholarships by the subscribers at the half-yearly meetings, but as there are no fixed number of scholarships allotted to Calcutta, the Association is not included in Statement IV(*a*).

IV(*b*).—Funds for special purposes.

(*i*) *Mrs. Sally Murray's Fund*—In the hands of the St. John's Vestry, and in terms of Mrs. Murray's will the interest is to be applied by them "in obtaining the release from custody of persons deserving of or fit objects of charity and commisseration who may from time to time be imprisoned in the Great Jail of Calcutta for debt."

This Fund is very seldom used and has accumulated to over Rs. 33,000.

(*j*) *John Baretto's (Debtors') Fund*—In the suit of *Simpson* vs. *Baretto*, already mentioned, a sum of Rs. 1,066-10-8 was ordered to be annually set apart for the benefit of deserving debtors.

The Fund is held by the High Court, and the income is at the disposal of the Registrar of the Original Side.

(*k*) *Claude Martin's Prisoners' Fund*—Consists of Rs. 2,50,000 in the hands of the High Court. The income is distributed by the visiting Justices of the Presidency Jail to released convicts. By a recent order of the High Court, the benefits of the Fund, formerly confined to Calcutta, have been extended to Bengal.

(*l*) "*Charity Fund*"—Is a small Fund of Rs. 5,100 held by the Accountant-General, Bengal, on behalf of the Judges of the Small Cause Court in whose hands the administration is.

The interest of the Fund is for the relief of deserving judgment-debtors.

APPENDIX III.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE

REPORT

OF THE

AVENUES OF EMPLOYMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.

ONE of the resolutions arrived at by the Pauperism Committee was the desirability of making a careful search for avenues of employment for persons of both sexes of the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans* in Calcutta. For this purpose a Sub-Committee was appointed to ascertain what openings for employment could be enlarged, what new ones developed, and what present disabilities could be removed, wholly or partially.

Sub-Committee appointed to find out avenues of employment.

2. The work of the Sub-Committee was to try and find out what employment could be had for the poorer classes which would place them beyond the reach of want, and what occupation could be got for their grown-up children about to be ushered into the world of work which would prevent the involuntary idleness which experience has proved to be a prominent cause of pauperism. The work was important. It was to try and prevent the occurrence of need, and so prevent fresh accessions to the almost incredible number of Christian paupers in this city. All likely avenues of employment have been searched, with the result which is now embodied in this report.

3. The circular letter (Annexure A) of the Sub-Committee, of which 262 copies were issued, asked for information on the following subjects from all employers of labour; from Railway and Steam Navigation Companies, from merchants and agents, from architects and builders, from mill-owners, from the leading tradesmen, and from others:—

The circular letter issued on the subject.

(1) The number of "domiciled Europeans and Eurasians" employed on salaries below 100 rupees a month, distinguishing sex.

(2) Whether willing to employ this class of persons, especially Eurasians, in larger numbers, and if so, under what conditions.

(3) Whether it would be possible to make arrangements with the heads of the charity schools in Calcutta to take over annually, or as may be required, a certain number of their promising pupils as apprentices on subsistence allowance.

(4) Whether disposed to give temporary occupation to unskilled European and Eurasian labour, and if so, to what extent.

(5) To favour the Committee with any general remarks on the whole question.

4. Out of 30 circulars issued to Railway Companies, 22 replies were received, the last on the 20th December 1891. The purport of each reply bearing on the one question of ability to give employment is briefly stated here. A digest of the replies on all the questions put will be found in Annexure B.

Summary of replies received from Agents and Managers of Railways.

Bengal Central Railway.—No Indo-Europeans employed; would be willing to employ them, but there are no suitable appointments to give at present. For general office work some employment may be given from time to time.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—A number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are employed on this Railway, but the local market is quite sufficient to supply all wants.

* The term Indo-European will be used in this report as a convenient term for the "domiciled European and Eurasian community of Calcutta," except in cases where other terms having been used in the correspondence it becomes necessary to use them.

Burma State Railway.—This Railway employs 221 "domiciled Europeans and Eurasians;" but Rangoon swarms with applicants of the same class, and no hope of material help can be given.

Bhavnagar-Gondol-Junagarh-Parbandar Railway.—The Manager writes that as the Railway is the property of Native States, he is unable to undertake for it any of the obligations suggested.

Cherra-Companygung Railway.—This is a small Railway in which no Indo-Europeans are employed, and there are no openings for the employment of any.

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.—There are four Europeans and five Eurasians employed, but there are no prospects for employing many, and no hopes can be held out to take lads from charity schools, or to employ unskilled labour.

Deoghur Railway.—No opening.

Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.—No opening. The working of this Railway has been transferred to the East Indian Railway.

East Indian Railway.—In this, the oldest Railway in India, 166 Europeans and 268 Eurasians are employed on salaries under 100 rupees a month. The management can make no promise to give employment to any particular class of persons. Vacancies will be filled up by the most suitable. Unskilled labour is not often required, and therefore no promise for a fixed demand or arrangements to take in apprentices from schools on subsistence allowance can be made. If schools will furnish lists, cases will be considered as vacancies occur; but other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to the children of the staff employed.

The Eastern Bengal Railway—Employs 209 domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. The number in each class is not separately stated. The Manager is not disposed to increase the number of this class of persons, for the reason that all suitable posts are already held by them.

Indian Midland Railway.—This Railway employs 200 Europeans and Eurasians, but vacancies are readily filled from the families of employés and other local residents.

Jorehat State Railway.—This is a small Railway, and cannot afford to employ Europeans or Eurasians.

Jodhpore Railway.—The Manager says:—"The Railway is owned by a Native State, and it would be undesirable to introduce into it the class referred to in the circular letter."

Madras Railway.—This Railway employs 111 male and 2 female domiciled Europeans, and 845 male and 22 female Eurasians. The Manager adds that Madras is more than able to supply the number required.

Marvi Railway.—The Manager and Executive Engineer says that the Railway employs one European and one Eurasian. Questions 2, 3 and 4 are answered in the negative.

Nalhati State Railway.—One Eurasian employed on Rs. 300 a month. Is a very small Railway—27¼ miles long—and the Manager, a native gentleman, says natives are chiefly employed for the sake of economy. He has, however, no objection to employ domiciled Europeans or Eurasians, but he does not think the initial pay, namely Rs. 20 a month, will suit them.

Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway (Deccan).—One hundred and seventy-one domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are employed on this Railway. The Agent and Manager says:—"We do employ as many as we can find work for, and these are chiefly youths from the orphanages here which can supply more than we can employ."

North-Western State Railway.—On this Railway the total number of Europeans and Eurasians employed is 800 and 450 respectively. The figures include 200 Europeans and 300 Eurasians on salaries less than Rs. 100 a month. The children of the staff largely absorb vacancies.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—This Railway gives employment to 147 domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. The number cannot be materially increased. Vacancies for apprentices are filled up by the sons and dependents of deserving employés. The Manager regrets not being able to afford assistance.

Southern Maharata Railway.—In this Railway 48 domiciled Europeans and 443 Eurasians find employment. Places near at hand, such as Poona, Bangalore,

and Madras, afford a wide field for selection, and there can be no hope for persons in Calcutta obtaining employment here.

South Indian Railway.—The Agent writes that in his part of India there are more Europeans and Eurasians seeking occupation than he is able to employ.

West of India Portuguese Railway.—The construction is nearly complete and the establishment is being reduced. The Agent is unable to find work for applicants from the local population.

5. Thus in 19 out of the 22 railways named in the above list, the Indo-European population in Calcutta has little chance of employment. Two among the 19 are owned by Native States.* Five† are small railways in which there is no opening for the employment of Indo-Europeans, and in one (the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway) the Manager says there is no prospect of employing many. On the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway the work has been practically finished and the working of the line transferred to the East Indian Railway. The construction work on the West of India Portuguese Railway being nearly complete, the staff is being reduced. In nine other railways, named below, having an aggregate length of 7,968 miles and which employ 2,688‡ domiciled Europeans and Eurasians on salaries less than a 100 rupees a month, there is no prospect that the Indo-European poor of Calcutta will find employment. Judging from the large number of this class of persons already employed and the answers given by some, there is no apparent disinclination to employ them. The reasons assigned for not being able to hold out any hope of employment for persons here are that there is a wide field in the local and nearer markets to select from. The following table gives some particulars in connection with these railways:—

Prospect of employment on Railways not encouraging.

* Bhavnagar-Gondol-Junagarh-Parbandar Railway.
* Jodhpur Railway.
† Cherra-Companygunj Railway.
Deoghur Railway.
Jorehat State Railway.
Nalhati State Railway.
Morvi Railway.

Name of Railway.	Length in miles.	Number of domiciled Europeans employed on salaries below Rs. 100 a month.	Number of Eurasians employed on salaries below Rs. 100 a month.	Number of both employed on salaries below Rs. 100 a month, but separate figures not given.	Remarks.
Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway.	461	...	...	...	No figures given.
Burma State Railway ...	336	...	...	221	
Indian Midland Railway ...	677¼	...	...	202	
Madras Railway ...	839¼	111	845	...	Madras also employs 2 domiciled European females and 22 Eurasian females.
Nizam's Guaranteed Railway (Deccan).	329¼	...	...	171	
North-Western Railway ...	2,392½	200	300	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.	692½	...	...	147	
Southern Maharata Railway	1,339¾	48	443	...	
South Indian Railway ...	901	...	...	...	No figures given.
Total ...	7,968⅓	359	1,588	741	
		2,688			

6. It might be supposed that in the three remaining railways, which are nearer to the metropolis than the rest, there would be a sufficient outlet for the

‡ In two railways, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway and the South Indian Railway figures are not given. The figures given in the Administration Report on Railways for 1890-91 show that these two railways employ 644 "East Indians" between them, but the salaries not being stated, the number employed on less than 100 rupees a month cannot be ascertained.

employment of Indo-Europeans in Calcutta seeking for work and having none. But even in these the prospect is not encouraging. In the *Bengal Central Railway* there are no suitable appointments, and not much hope is held out by the *East Indian Railway Company*, who, when other qualifications are equal, profess to give the preference to the children of their own employés. One Railway only—the *Eastern Bengal State Railway*—holds out a hope of further employment. The Manager, referring to a scheme for the instruction of apprentices which is under consideration, thinks he could take *four* apprentices annually, *provided they were carefully chosen.* The Manager could also take twelve lads annually to be trained for work in the Traffic Department, *provided suitable lads were available*, and he adds that there is a large opening for thoroughly competent fitters, and that in this line employment may be found for many Eurasians. It is pointed out, however, that the appointment of apprentices would require Government sanction, so that if the necessary sanction be accorded, this Railway could take on annually *sixteen* lads to be trained up for work.

Opinions of Railway officers on the fitness of Indo-Europeans for Railway work of a subordinate class.

7. Having given a summary of the answers received from the Managers of the principal railways in India on the question of employment, the Sub-Committee think that they should not omit from the body of their report the opinions expressed in regard to the fitness or otherwise of Indo-Europeans for employment on work of a subordinate class, and to refer to such facts and figures as bear upon the general question of their employment on railways.

The Manager of a small railway writes in confidence that "Eurasians do not in general prove satisfactory workers, and, with few exceptions, I object to employ them."*

The Manager of the *Eastern Bengal State Railway* thinks that Indo-Europeans are not equal to natives as junior clerks, but adds that they have done good work as signallers, switchmen, ticket collectors, guards and gunners, and occasionally as plate-layers, engineers on steamers and firemen, and he would be glad to get more of them if suitable candidates could be found.

The Manager of the *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway* remarks that "the native element is yearly proving itself more efficient for railway work, as well as more economical."

The *Midland Railway* and the *Madras Railway* answer the question whether they would be willing to employ domiciled Europeans, and especially Eurasians, in larger numbers, in the affirmative.

Opinions of the Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur, and the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Seebpore, on the subject of Eurasian and Native mechanics.

8. Letters were also addressed to the Locomotive Superintendent at Jamalpur and to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore on the subject of Eurasian and Native mechanics. A digest of the replies is given in Annexure B.

The Locomotive Superintendent at Jamalpur is of opinion that as a rule Eurasians do not show any special aptitude as mechanics, but men are occasionally found who develop into very excellent mechanics, come to the front, and "do very excellent work indeed." He thinks that Eurasian lads lack energy and interest in their work. On the other hand, "under skilled and efficient supervision the ordinary duties of a mechanic are performed economically and satisfactorily by natives."

The Principal of the Engineering College in Seebpore writes:—"The more respectable among the Eurasians turn out good workmen, and on the whole are superior workmen to the natives, and can command more obedience and respect. On the other hand, the Eurasians of the poorest class do not turn out so well. They are often wanting in the physique necessary for good workmen, and are in many cases of inferior intelligence."

It must be borne in mind that the questions put to all employers of labour were in the interest of the poorer classes among Indo-Europeans, and that the answers received refer to this class. The correct view of the case seems to be afforded in the answer from the Engineering College at Seebpore, namely, that the poorer classes do not turn out well, and are moreover wanting in physique, but the better classes do well and are superior workmen.

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* These remarks, being confidential, have for obvious reasons been omitted from the digest of letters received, which is given in the appendix.

9. This opinion is apparently borne out by the fact that in one railway alone (the East Indian Railway) there are about 44 Eurasians in the superior grades as mechanics, foremen, fitters, and shop, outdoor and permanent-way Inspectors on salaries ranging from Rs. 110 to Rs. 400 a month; 61 drivers with salaries ranging from Rs. 120 to Rs. 210; 36 guards on salaries from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 a month; 14 station masters whose monthly pay varies from Rs. 175 to Rs. 400, besides ticket collectors, clerks, and store-keepers with salaries from Rs. 175 to Rs. 400 a month. There is also an assistant in the Audit and Accounts Branch on a salary of Rs. 600 a month.

"Eurasians" in superior grades in the East Indian Railway.

10. The following tabular statements, which give the figures showing the total number of employés in all railways in India, and afford information in respect of the conduct in service of Europeans and East Indians, will be found interesting.

Statistics of employment on all Railways in India.

Table I showing the employment of Europeans, East Indians, and Natives on the open lines of Railways in India.

Year.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Percentage of increase or decrease in each year.		
					Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.
Ending 30th September 1882 ...	3,796	3,922	178,018	185,736	+ 0·87	+ 4·00	+ 9·60
Do. ditto 1883 ...	3,995	3,979	177,287	185,261	+ 5·24	+ 1·45	— 0·41 (*a*)
Do. ditto 1884 ...	4,069	4,250	189,429	197,748	+ 1·85	+ 6·81	+ 6·74
Do. 31st December 1885 ...	4,375	4,598	206,893	215,866	+ 7·52	+ 8·19	+ 9·22
Do. ditto 1886 ...	4,460	4,830	210,382	219,672	+ 1·94	+ 5·05	+ 1·69
Do. ditto 1887 ...	4,684	5,077	215,286	225,047	+ 5·02	+ 5·11	+ 2·33
Do. ditto 1888 ...	4,674	5,604	233,307	243,585	— 0·21	+10·38	+ 8·37
Do. ditto 1889 ...	4,769	5,525	227,923	238,217	+ 2·03	— 1·41	— 2·31 (*b*)
Do. ditto 1890 ...	4,607	5,673	252,413	262,693	— 3·40	+ 2·68	+ 10·74
Average of nine years.					+ 2·31	+ 4·69	+ 5·10

Table II showing percentage of casualties among European and East Indian employés on the open lines of Railways in India.

Year.	Europeans.			East Indians.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Death.	Resignation or discharge.	Dismissal.	Death.	Resignation or discharge.	Dismissal.
Ending 30th September 1882 ...	2·05	14·69	4·91	1·11	14·54	5·70
Do. ditto 1883 ...	2·15	13·23	4·52	1·10	15·41	5·80
Do. ditto 1884 ...	1·35	13·05	5·06	1·07	13·49	4·44
Do. 31st December 1885 ...	2·32	18·11	6·01	1·22	19·85	6·88
Do. ditto 1886 ...	1·45	13·17	5·21	1·15	17·04	7·67
Do. ditto 1887 ...	1·84	12·25	4·47	1·28	14·13	6·13
Do. ditto 1888 ...	2·06	14·84	3·78	1·22	15·11	5·42
Do. ditto 1889 ...	2·11	14·15	3·37	0·78	17·00	4·85
Do. ditto 1890 ...	1·75	12·68	2·82	0·73	14·74	4·23
Average of nine years ...	1·89	14·01	4·46	1·07	15·70	5·68

The figures in the above tabular statements are taken from the Annual Administration Report on Railways in India by the Director-General of Railways, first published in 1888.

(*a*) The Director-General of Railways remarks that the apparent decrease is due to the exclusion of contractors' coolies, &c., from the East Indian Railway returns.

(*b*) Due to decrease in the number employed in the East Indian Railway and in the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

11. These figures speak for themselves, but in order that they should be fairly considered it is necessary to draw attention to one or two points. Except on State lines, the leave rules are not the same for European and "East Indian" employés. In the oldest railway—the East Indian—a European, American, or non-Asiatic of pure descent is entitled after a service varying from 7 to 19 years to furlough, which may extend in instalments to three years. He is also entitled at any time to sick leave on half pay for one year or more, and during sickness for short periods he can get full pay for 60 days in each year. He may also get privilege leave for one month after eleven months' service or three months after thirty-three months' service. These rules do not apply to the "East Indian," no matter how near his approach in constitution and habit may be to the European. He is only entitled, *when his services can be spared*, to such holidays as are recognized by the Government departments at the locality in which he is stationed. He may obtain short periods of leave not

Railway Leave Rules, except on State Railways, not the same for all classes.

exceeding one month on full pay, or less, if his services can be conveniently spared and no extra expense is occasioned. The head of his department may deal with the question of sick leave, provided that the Company is put to no extra expense by reason of the sick man's absence from work. In other railways worked by Joint-Stock Companies the rules are more or less similar.

Percentage of resignation or discharge from Railway service.

12. The Sub-Committee would deprecate the inference that they are referring to these rules with any object other than to show that the very slight increase in the figures which represent the percentage of "East Indians" over Europeans leaving service by resignation or discharge is any more than might be reasonably expected in the case of men working under rules which demand more continuous labour and afford very much less relaxation. The average under this head for nine years is 14·01 per cent. Europeans, and 15·70 per cent. "East Indians."

Percentage of dismissals.

13. The figures representing the percentage of dismissals (columns 3 and 6 of Table II) show that the average in nine years was 4·46 Europeans and 5·68 "East Indians" who thus lost their appointments. It should, however, be borne in mind that in the case of Europeans there are many, even in the subordinate grades, who are covenanted men, and whose services cannot be quite so readily disposed of as in the case of men who work without a contract. And it should also be borne in mind that there is always a natural and commendable disinclination to dismiss men who are aliens and whose homes are far distant.

Service rendered by Indo-Europeans on Railways considered satisfactory.

14. On the whole the Sub-Committee think that, notwithstanding the expression in some cases of individual experiences to the contrary, the logic of facts proves that the service rendered by Indo-Europeans on railways has been satisfactory.

Preponderence of native labour.

15. But even in railways, and these afford a very large field for the employment of Europeans and Indo-Europeans, native labour very greatly preponderates, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the percentage of each class of railway servants compared with the total number employed:—

Table showing the percentage in each class of the entire body of railway servants in the open lines of railways in India.

Year.		Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.
Ending 30th September	1882	2·05	2·15	95·80
	1883	2·15	2·16	95·69
	1884	2·06	2·15	95·79
Ending 31st December	1885	2·02	2·14	95·84
	1886	2·03	2·20	95·77
	1887	2·08	2·26	95·66
	1888	1·87	2·35	95·78
	1889	2·00	2·32	95·68
	1890	1·75	2·16	96·09

16. These figures seem to show that there has been an advance in the employment of native labour during the year 1890, that East Indians have apparently maintained their position, and that in the case of Europeans there was a very perceptible decline during the years 1888 and 1890.

The tendency of native labour is to increase and displace others.

17. That the tendency in the future will be for native labour to gain on Indo-European labour in the market of Railway employment appears certain. The Manager of the North-Western State Railway, which in length of open mileage and in gross earnings is equal to about one-seventh of the whole of the railways in India, remarks that "native mechanics appear to force the Eurasians out of the market;" and he adds that "railways can barely provide for their own growing domiciled population, and cannot afford any general outlet"

for Indo-Europeans. The Manager of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway comes to the same conclusion. In his opinion the status of Indo-Europeans "is not likely to be affected seriously by increased employment due to the growth of railway traffic." The Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, whilst regretting that increased employment cannot be given to Indo-Europeans, points out that "the native element is yearly proving itself more efficient for railway work, as well as more economical."

18. As illustrating and giving support to the above remarks, the following table showing the progressive development in the employment of native labour in two of the most important departments of railway service is likely to prove of interest.

Table showing the gradual increase in the total number of natives employed as drivers and shunters on all Railways since 1881.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Drivers ...	278	335	391	456	519	580	650	724	803	826
Shunters ...	269	295	325	322	386	414	433	444	458	472
Total ...	547	630	716	778	905	994	1,083	1,168	1,261	1,298

Natives were first employed as drivers, shunters and firemen in the East Indian Railway in the year 1875, and have apparently proved efficient in subordinate posts. The saving effected by their employment on this Railway from April 1875 to the close of December 1890 is over sixty-four and a half lakhs of rupees. A native driver on the East Indian Railway attains to the grade of a main line driver at about the age of 32 years, and he then gets Rs. 22-8 per mensem, and reaches the maximum pay of Rs. 35 at the age of 45 or 46 years.

19. We have dwelt at some length on the subject of Railway Service, because they afford, perhaps, the largest field for employment outside Government service, and because these outlets are now gradually closing on the Indo-Europeans, and apparently on the Europeans also.

Service under merchants, tradesmen, and others, and summary of the letters received from them.

20. Turning now to the replies received from merchants, tradesmen, and others to whom as many as 232 circular letters were sent, the Sub-Committee would make the preliminary remark that at first only 30 answers were received, and that reminders issued in all remaining cases brought an addition of 13 replies only. From 97 firms of merchants doing business in Calcutta, only 11 replies have been received. This fact is significant.

21. A digest of all replies, excepting three, written as confidential, is given in Annexure C, headed *Miscellaneous*, and are numbered 1 to 40 for convenience of reference. From these it will be seen that there are four firms of merchants and agents (Nos. 4, 8, 28, and 39) who do not employ Indo-Europeans because the nature of their business does not admit of their employment. A firm (No. 1) which does employ one or more Indo-Europeans, but on salaries above Rs. 100 a month, has found from experience that those of the poor class are unsatisfactory workers, and another (No. 14) does not favour their employment. Messrs. Schroder, Schmidt and Company (No. 31) have a Indo-European Assistant in a hide-screw house and another as shipping clerk, but apparently have no employment for more, remarking that natives can deal better with native buyers and sellers, and cost cheaper. The firm (No. 34) has only two assistants, the office being a small one. Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Company (No. 11) have no "Europeans or Eurasians" in their service on less than Rs. 300 a month. Messrs. Bird and Company (No. 7), who are merchants and agents, and also contractors, employ 14 Indo-Europeans, a larger number not being required for their work. For work needing clerical knowledge they give preference to natives, because, as a rule, natives on the same small pay "give better satisfaction than either Europeans or Eurasians." Mention of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Company (No. 17) will complete the list of merchants who have favoured us with replies. This firm is agent for the Anchor Line of Steamers, and employs 8 Eurasians permanently and 6 "off and on." They have no

work for Europeans, and have no objection to employ Eurasians provided they are fit men.

22. Three firms of manufacturers and engineers (Nos. 2, 16, 26) have no employment for Indo-Europeans, the nature of their work precluding such employment. The firm of Messrs. Jessop and Company, Engineers (No. 19), simply make the remark that they have more applications than there are vacancies.

23. In the seven firms numbered in the margin, only 17 Indo-Europeans find employment. Messrs. Johnston and Hoffman (No. 18), Photographers, the only gentlemen in that line of business who have sent us a reply, require a few assistants and prefer to get them from Europe, as they find practical workmen there. Mr. Aleck Apcar (No. 3), Builder and Contractor, says he may be able to place on probation a lad or two in his "building business." Three firms of Chemists and Druggists (Nos. 21, 22, and 23) each employ 3 Indo-European assistants. The Bengal Telephone Company (No. 6) have in their service 12 Indo-Europeans, the Corporation of Calcutta (No. 13) increases the number by 15 males and 1 Eurasian female vaccinator, and the Port Commissioners (No. 27) add the goodly figure of 123 men in their service. The British India Steam Navigation Company (No. 9) employ as many as 178 Indo-Europeans. Of these, 28 (including 13 apprentices) work on shore and 150 afloat as clerks and gunners. The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company (No. 10) have 17 men of this class in their service. The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (No. 37) reports that at present there are no Indo-Europeans working under him. The number employed by the Calcutta Tramway Company (No. 12) is variable and ranges from 20 to 50 "Eurasians," and we may assume the mean of these figures, or 35, as the average number employed by them. The numbers employed by Messrs. Moore and Company (No. 25) and Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company (No. 38) are 7 males and 16 females by the former and 20 males and 34 females by the latter firm. As the department of printing is one in which it was supposed that Indo-Europeans of the poorer class readily find work, almost all the proprietors and Superintendents of important offices were addressed on the subject of their employment, but in only four cases out of 14 have replies been received. The *Englishman* Press Office has only 4 Indo-Europeans at work there, and in the Press of the *Indian Daily News* Office "Eurasians" find employment, but their number has not been stated. The proprietor of the *Englishman* says:—"Ever since I have been in India I have done my utmost to endeavour to get lads to work in my office. I have found in 99 cases out of 100 that in spite of all I could do I was, after a few weeks' work in my office, unable to get anything out of them, or unable to get them to stay on." The proprietor of the *Indian Daily News* says that the men employed are utterly stupid and indifferent, although the pay for readers ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 130 a month. In the printing offices of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal there are 63 Indo-Europeans in the former and 53 in the latter. Of these 53, *sixteen* are readers, *fourteen* copy-holders, *twenty-two* compositors, and *one* clerk. The Officiating Superintendent says:—"I find as a rule many good readers and copy-holders among the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians."

Nos. 5, 15, 20, 23, 24, 29, and 32.

This closes the replies of which a digest is given in Annexure C, but there are three more, which the writers desire should be treated as confidential. In these 3 firms only 6 Indo-Europeans find employment.

24. We have shown that out of 97 merchant firms as many as 86 had given us no reply, and that the fact was significant. It may be that in these firms, and also in the business offices of tradesmen and others who have not answered our circular letter, there are Indo-Europeans who find employment, but we do not think it would be unreasonable to conclude that the majority of them do not afford avenues in which the Indo-European of the poorer classes can look for employment.

25. There are many reasons which operate against any large employment in subordinate positions of Indo-Europeans by business men working on commercial principles. Given the same standard of efficiency in both cases, native labour is very much cheaper, and that labour must be employed before a

Some causes which operate against the more extended employment of Indo-Europeans.

European firm can hope to compete with native enterprise, which is making rapid progress in this country. Then, again, there are defects of character to be found among the poorer class of the domciled community, and they have been pointed out by the several gentlemen who have favoured us with their replies. No doubt these defects are in a great measure due to defective training, and to the unfavourable conditions which are inseparable in the life of the poor, no matter of what country, but as they exist they operate in some degree against their more extended employment. A third cause would appear to be the existence, in some cases at least, of a decided prejudice against their employment. Thus, the Manager of a firm who writes confidentially says that "my greatest difficulty in employing Eurasians is the prejudice of my Home assistants." Another says "there is no disguising the fact that in a business like ours, where so many customers are ladies, there is a decided preference for European attendance, which we are bound to study."

Decline of Indo-Europeans in Government service.

26. Not only in Calcutta and its suburbs, but all over India, the Indo-Europeans are being gradually shut out of work. We have shown that the native element is gradually closing the door against the community in several departments of the Railway services in all parts of the country, and this is equally true in respect of service in the offices of merchants, tradesmen, and others. It is also true as regards Government service, and this will be abundantly clear from the following tabular statements:—

Statement showing in decades the number of clerks and others employed in the India and Bengal public offices in Calcutta from the year 1840 *to* 1890.

Source of information.	Year.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Percentage.		Remarks.
					Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	
Scott's Directory	1840	683	3	686	99·56	0·44	In the statements furnished by the Accountant-General for the years 1870, 1880, and 1890 the numbers in the Preventive Service, which is a special service, have been omitted. They are also omitted for the years 1840, 1850, and 1860 in this table.
Ditto	1850	748	271	1,019	73·40	26·60	
Roussac's Calcutta Directory...	1860	443	713	1,156	38·32	61·68	
Accountant-General's statements.	1870	342	1,318	1,660	20·60	79·40	
Ditto ditto ...	1880	367	1,555	1,922	19·10	80·90	
Ditto ditto ...	1890	469	2,112	2,581	18·17	81·83	

27. It is probable that the figures taken from the Directories are not correct, and that in some instances native names have been omitted in them, but the statement is simply intended to show that there has been a very considerable decrease of Indo-European clerks in Government offices. This fact is abundantly clear from the statements furnished in detail by the Accountant-General and given in Annexure E. The total figures for the India and Bengal offices are here given for the sake of convenience:—

Statement showing number of officers employed in existing public offices in Calcutta on Rs. 100 *to Rs.* 300 *per mensem and on less than Rs.* 100 *per mensem.*

India.

	On Rs. 100 to Rs. 300						On less than Rs. 100.					
	1870.		1880.		1890.		1870.		1880.		1890.	
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.
Total ...	110	77	131	93	200	151	39	250	69	357	112	672
Percentage	58·82	41·18	58·47	41·53	56·98	43·02	13·49	86·51	16·19	83·81	14·28	85·72

Bengal.

Total ...	101	120	68	171	65	191	92	871	99	934	92	10·98
Percentage	45·70	54·30	28·45	71·55	25·39	74·61	9·55	90·45	9·58	90·42	7·73	92·27

28. There has also been a decline of Indo-Europeans in the Subordinate Executive Service, as will be seen from the following statement. The figures

are taken from the Civil List published under authority of Government, and we regret we were not able to go back to an earlier period than the year 1862 :—

Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates.

Year.	Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Percentage.		Remarks.
				Indo-Europeans.	Natives.	
1862 ...	67	145	212	31·60	68·40	Assessor-Deputy Collectors omitted.
1870 ...	53	145	198	26·76	73·24	Sub-Deputy Collectors and Magistrates omitted.
1880 ...	42	176	218	19·26	80·74	
1890 ...	35	261	296	11·82	88·18	

29. We ought also to draw attention to the fact that for a brief period pure natives were given a preferential claim to appointments in the Public Works Department from Roorkee. By two resolutions of the Government of India, dated the 11th November 1882 and 14th February 1883, the rules relating to appointments in the Public Works Department were modified in many respects, "notably in giving to students of pure Indian descent a preference over all other students for guaranteed appointments" in that Department. This quotation is from a later resolution, dated the 13th December 1884, in which the previous orders were modified, all students replaced on an equal footing, and the number of appointments increased so as to render it "unnecessary to maintain a preference in favour of natives of pure Indian descent."

Thus for a short time, at least, Indo-Europeans were practically excluded from employment in the Public Works Department, although the result of examinations showed clearly enough that for the department of Civil Engineering, Indo-Europeans were well fitted. In ten years, extending from 1870 to 1879, Indo-Europeans secured 65 appointments in open competition, as against 15 won by natives of pure Indian descent.

30. Again in 1879 an order was passed by the Secretary of State that, with certain exceptions, "no person other than a native of India may in future be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards, unless the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to such appointment shall have been previously obtained." In this order the words "native of India" were used in the sense assigned to them in the Statute Vic. 33, Cap. 3, Section 6, and beyond doubt included domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. It appears, however, from the report of the Public Service Commission in 1887 that these orders have been much misapprehended. If this has been the case, it is superfluous to urge that any such misapprehension in future should be carefully guarded against.

Work among the poorer classes.

31. The Statistics Sub-Committee have given figures which show the number of Indo-European paupers in Calcutta, but as regards the question whether there is sufficient work for the poor, they refer to this Committee to deal with it. The following is briefly the evidence recorded on the subject by the Statistics Sub-Committee:—

Mr. Wyllie McCready, a first-class Inspector of the Calcutta Police, said that he had very good opportunities of observing cases of distress and destitution among the poorer classes. They earn a living by working on the jetties, pushing trollies, &c., "earning from six pice to four annas a night. There is, however, no work of this nature during the rains, and at all seasons during the day native labour supersedes European and Eurasian labour."

Brother John O'Connor, in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, and who has had 28 years of experience as teacher there, says:—"There is great difficulty in getting employment for the boys. My opinion is that there is not a sufficient field for employment. As a class the lads are intelligent, and the majority reach the seventh standard."

The Rev. Father Nicholas Hengesch, S.J., *Assistant Vicar of the Roman Catholic Cathedral*, says:—"I am constantly brought in contact with the poorer classes of Eurasians They work generally as gunners on the jetties, among the shipping; not many as clerks. They get paid by day or by night; for a full day and night a man might get about two rupees. This is temporary work. If a man works for six hours as a gunner, under a stevedore, in the day he will get about eight annas; in the night about double. I think they can get work as a rule on the jetties—not at once perhaps, but if they look for it, after a time they can get it. The work on the jetties is, however, very poorly paid, and is very hard and dangerous, exposed to frequent accidents, such as losing fingers, &c. As a class these people look for work, but most of them can scarcely read or write. There is not enough work for all; there is a scarcity of work, and the hard character of the work often deters persons from seeking it."

Mr. Clarence Wilford Thomas, Assistant Secretary of the Old (Mission) Church District Committee of the District Charitable Society, says:—"The principal work done by poor Europeans and Eurasians is on the jetties. They work as trollymen, as gunners, and as tally-clerks. They are paid very poorly. The wages per day range from two to eight annas. The higher wage at eight annas a day is paid for gunner's work. Owing to native competition a gunner is now paid eight annas for a day's work, while formerly the pay was a rupee a day. There are a good many men who want employment, but cannot get it even at these low rates."

Mr. Thomas McGuire, Superintendent of the District Charitable Society's Almshouse, says:—"I have experience of the class who work on the jetties. They receive what are for Europeans and Eurasians starvation wages, scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. The persons who work on the jetties are chiefly the lower class of Eurasians. They are as a class fairly trustworthy, but they suffer very severely from native competition. I think there is a distinct disinclination to employ Eurasian labour. I think there is an excessive proportion of unskilled labour among the Eurasians in Calcutta. They have no opportunities of getting work. My opinion is that both Europeans and natives are preferred to Eurasians."

The Rev. Charles Walter Jackson, clergyman of the Church of England, in charge of St. Paul's Mission District, says:—"It is very hard to say how they live. They have for the most part no regular employment. Many of them live on charity, others have casual work on the jetties and among the shipping, generally as gunners, &c. Some of them are really willing to work, but on the other hand there are many who are professional beggars. There is a great dearth of work for unskilled labour."

The Rev. Father V. Marchal, S.J., *Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at Dharamtalah*, says:—"I do not think there is sufficient work for Eurasian unskilled labour."

Mr. Charles Sewell Paffard, clerk in the office of the District Charitable Society, says:—"I recollect Calcutta very well in 1857, and I think there are fewer openings for Eurasians now than then. There is less work and more competition. I think there are more poor Eurasians in Calcutta now than formerly. Take the Railway at Howrah for example. In 1867 I knew of many Europeans and Eurasians whose services were dispensed with to make room for native clerks on smaller salaries."

Mr. Manual Albert Mendes, Honorary Secretary of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, says:—"In my opinion both poverty and pauperism are on the increase in Calcutta, the reasons being want of openings and the preference given for both European and native labour to that of Eurasian."

The only adverse opinion is that of Mr. *Robert Joseph Carbery, Vice-President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.* He says:—"I think work is easily obtainable if the poorer classes of Eurasians would care to work, but there is a great deal of apathy."

We think that there can be little doubt that the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans find it difficult to get work. We are also of opinion from the facts and figures we have been at some pains to collect and record that the prospect of Indo-Europeans of all classes for remunerative employment is a narrowing one, and the question naturally arises for the suggestion of a remedy which will in an appreciable measure remove the depression in which the community is placed.

Some suggestions from correspondents.

32. Among the more practical suggestions made by the gentlemen who have favoured us with their opinion, we quote the following:—

The Manager of the Bengal Central Railway suggests that "if a Committee or Society were formed to whom employers happening to have vacancies could apply for suitable candidates, it would probably be a good means of securing employment to those deserving of it."

With regard to this suggestion, we have ascertained that the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association are taking measures in this direction, and will open out a Registry Office for persons seeking employment. The plan will, no doubt, be attended with good results in regard to the adult population. For the employment of lads from charity schools, who are likely to need especial assistance to start them in life, we would respectfully urge on the Government to appoint a Committee of selection, to whom employers of labour could apply with a reasonable prospect of finding lads who would be likely to render satisfactory service.

Mr. Trelawny, the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, suggests arrangements being made with the heads of charity schools and other institutions to take over annually a number of pupils of both sexes as apprentices on subsistence allowance. He thinks the Government might take the initiative and send a number of boys to their various factories, dockyards, State railways, workshops, &c. Also boys may be sent on Government river steamers, pilot brigs, and Indian Marine vessels.

We would most strongly recommend this suggestion for the favourable consideration of Government.

Employment of women.

33. As regards the female portion of the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans, Mr. Trelawny thinks that thousands might find comfortable homes as nurses, cooks, house-servants, ladies' maids, &c. This suggestion is not one in which the Government can take direct action. But the Sub-Committee think that if Government were to admit women into their Printing Departments, it would afford much relief to the female portion of the community and be attended with considerable advantage. This is a measure which the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* (see Annexure C, No. 24) would like to adopt if he had sufficient accommodation, and Messrs. Moore and Company, who employ 16 female assistants in their establishment, says:—"Domiciled European and Eurasian girls have proved satisfactory on the whole: many have proved themselves to be exemplary in every sense."

State interference considered necessary.

34. But the question of finding employment for Indo-European men and Indo-European lads has assumed proportions in which the sympathy of the wealthier class, even if that were to be liberally accorded, could afford no real relief. We think that the condition is such that philanthropic help cannot effect any permanent good. It is an evil of large magnitude, and we would very respectfully remark that the only possible remedy lies in the Government giving the subject their full consideration and taking the action which the case demands. We think that the situation is one that has passed out of the sphere of self-help or the help which any other than the Government can give. To us it appears that when all avenues of employment are closing round a community and the pauperism found among them is represented at the least as being 16·57 per cent., or one pauper for every six Europeans and Eurasians taken together, the question becomes a political question, and State interference is necessary.

Military employment recommended.

35. As the evil is large, we think the remedy lies in opening out some new field for employment which will not only afford relief to a large number so employed, but which will operate in giving relief to the remainder by affording them more room for ordinary employment. The suggestion that recommends itself to us, and which we would support, is the formation of one or more Indo-European regiments.

We would here quote the following:—

Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Company, Merchants, say:—"From our experience of the class referred to, we should say that the best chance of making men of them would be to place them under military discipline. We should

therefore strongly support the suggestion of forming regiments composed of this class, particularly as they in past times have distinguished themselves in military employment."

Messrs. Whitney Brothers, Merchants, think it might be expedient to form regiments of the class of persons referred to. The training they would receive would go a long way in teaching them self-reliance and habits of industry.

Mr. Thomas McGuire, Superintendent of the Alms-house, says:—"When I was in the Army there were many Eurasians in my regiment. They were equal to Europeans: in fact some of the smartest and best educated non-commissioned officers in the corps were Eurasians."

We do not think it necessary to enter into any minute detail on this question, and will only point out that a European soldier brought out from England costs the Government at least £100 on landing, but the cost would be considerably more if we take into consideration the ratio of mortality among Europeans and Eurasians who do hard work. In that part of our report dealing with Railway service, and that service demands outdoor exposure and a good constitution, we have pointed out that the average rate of mortality among Europeans during a period of nine years has been 1·89 per cent. as against 1·07 per cent. for "East Indians." Then, again, there is the greater cost due to sickness among European soldiers.* A paper was read at the seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography," held in London a few months since, in which it was shown that out of 69,266 European soldiers stationed in India in 1889, no less than 33,353, or 481·5 per mille, were admitted to hospital for the class of disease technically described as "contagious." Among the admissions it was pointed out that no fewer than 19,000 men were suffering from the more serious form of the disease.

We think, then, that under a proper system of training, and if the selection is *carefully* made, the forming of Indo-European regiments will be an advantage to the State and an advantage to the community also.

Proposal for a training ships.

36. The Rev. S. B. Taylor, who was the Chairman of this Sub-Committee, and whose absence we much regret, was also of this opinion, as will be seen from a note which he recorded before leaving for England in July last. Mr. Taylor's other suggestion was the establishing of a training ship in the Hooghly. On the latter recommendation the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association will furnish a detailed scheme for consideration. Mr. Taylor's note will be found in Annexure D.

Indo-Europeans should not be allowed to disappear from Government offices.

37. There remains one more subject to which we would direct attention. We refer to paragraph 8 of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the Appointment Department, dated the 16th March 1889. We make the following quotation from the Resolution:—"It may be added that the rules also allow heads of offices to appoint, otherwise than by competition, domiciled European and Eurasian clerks—an element which should not be allowed to disappear entirely from Government offices. The proviso requiring a minimum qualification of the Entrance Examination for the lower and the First Arts for the upper division ought not to exclude these men, while the knowledge that a substantial proportion of appointments is reserved for distribution among persons who can show a certain minimum educational qualification may probably encourage them to pay more attention to the education of their sons than they have hitherto done."

The Sub-Committee would urge that this rule should not be lost sight of, but that the same care should be taken to see that it is observed as is now taken in respect of a similar rule regarding the employment of Muhammadans.

H. LeM. CAREY, *Chairman.*
H. L. HARRISON,
FRANK W. WARNE,
G. H. HOOK,
W. H. RYLAND,
A. D'B. GOMESS,
} *Members.*

* We quote from a report which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 30th August 1891.

ANNEXURES TO APPENDIX III.

ANNEXURE A.

Dated Calcutta, the June 1891.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Pauperism Committee,

To

A STRONG representation was made to the Government of Bengal that poverty and destitution among certain sections of the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta was on the increase, and that the probabilities were that in the near future the expansion of poverty among them would become a scandal and a reproach, if not so already.

President.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, KT.

Members.

The Hon'ble H. Beverley.
Colonel H. LeM Carey, S.C.
The Rev. G. H. Hook.
,, Fr. E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
J. Lambert, Esq., C.I.E.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon F. R. Michell.
W. H. Ryland, Esq.
The Rev. S. B. Taylor
,, F. W. Warne, B.D.

Member and Honorary Secretary.

A. D'B. Gomess, Esq.

Honorary Assistant Secretary.

P. McGuire, Esq.

In answer to this appeal His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased, by a Resolution, No. 479, dated the 18th April last, to appoint a Committee of the gentlemen named in the margin to collect information and make suggestions on—

(*a*) The extent and nature of the destitution which prevails among Europeans and Eurasians.

(*b*) The best method of relieving the same and preventing its future growth and increase.

One of the resolutions arrived at by the Committee at a recent meeting was to make a careful search for avenues of employment for persons of both sexes able and willing to earn a living, and particularly for young persons educated in our charity schools, and about to be ushered into the world of work. The Committee feel convinced, and they are warranted in that conviction by the experience of European countries, that it is not sufficient to provide for the immediate wants of the destitute poor, but that if poverty is to be materially reduced, it is necessary to adopt means that will prevent accession of fresh numbers. It, therefore, seems to the Committee that for this purpose it is advisable to endeavour to provide employment for those who are able and willing to work, and also to find for the grown-up children of the poor some occupation which will prevent the involuntary idleness which experience has proved to be a prominent cause of pauperism.

2. Acting on these convictions, the Committee desire me to ask, on their behalf, that you will kindly favour them with your advice in this matter.

The information desired may be given in any form that may be convenient to you, but it would facilitate the work of the Committee if information is afforded with special reference to the following points:—

(1) Number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians working under you and earning salaries under Rs. 100 a month, distinguishing the sex.

(2) Would you be willing to employ this class of persons, especially Eurasians, in larger numbers, and if so, under what conditions?

(3) Would it be possible, in your opinion, to make an arrangement with the heads of the charity schools in Calcutta to take over annually, or as may be required, a certain number of their promising pupils as apprentices on subsistence allowance?

(4) Would you be disposed to offer temporary occupation to unskilled European and Eurasian labour, and if so, to what extent?

Any general remarks you may wish to make on the whole question in addition to the information asked for under the above heads will be most acceptable.

3. In conclusion, the Committee desire me to say that they would be glad to receive your reply by the 15th proximo.

ANNEXURE B.

RAILWAYS.

NOTE.

The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, *and* 5, *in the abstracts refer to the subjects noted in the Circular letter on "Avenues of Employment."*

The subject are:—

(1) Number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians working under you and earning salaries under Rs. 100 a month, distinguishing the sex.

(2) Would you be willing to employ this class of persons, especially Eurasians, in larger numbers, and if so, under what conditions?

(3) Would it be possible, in your opinions to make an arrangement with the heads of the charity schools in Calcutta to take over annually, or as may be required, a certain number of their promising pupils as apprentices on subsistence allowance?

(4) Would you be disposed to offer temporary occupation to unskilled European and Eurasian labour, and if so, to what extent.

(5) General remarks.

Abstract of replies received to Circular letter on "Avenues of Employment."

1. BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY. Letter from the Acting Agent and Chief Engineer, No. 678, dated 2nd July 1891.	(1) None. (2) Would be willing, but there are no suitable appointments. (3) "There ought to be no difficulty about this in large establishments, administrations, firms, and departments of Government." (4) Regrets having none to offer. (5) Regrets he cannot at present see his way to giving relief, as this Railway is worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, but for general office work it might be possible to give some employment on probation from time to time. Adds:— "If a Committee or Society were formed to whom employers happening to have vacancies could apply for suitable candidates, it would probably be a good means of securing employment to those deserving of it."
2. BOMBAY-BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY. Letter from the Agent, No. 13760E, dated 20th December 1891.	(1) A number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians are engaged in various capacities, principally in the Locomotive and Wagon Departments. Numbers not stated. (2) The class of persons in whose interest the Pauperism Committee are enquiring are understood to be principally composed of men without a profession or who have been thrown out of employment, and these men can find no work on Railways. (3) A limited number of apprentices are taken and taught in the workshops and in the Traffic Department, but there are more applications from local sources than can be entertained, and sons of employés receive preference. Not possible to make arrangements with the Calcutta charity schools, as the Company's schools supply all that is wanted. (4) No. Can take on trained men only. (5) The present condition of the class of persons in whose interest the Pauperism Committee are moving is not likely to be affected seriously by increased employment due to the growth of railway traffic. Recommends legislation in the direction of compulsory education, the establishment of Homes, in which good food, physical training, and military discipline should form the principal features. Many recommend military service. Thinks if such service is limited to those who would make good and efficient soldiers, the result would be good both to the men and to Government. Says that probably the majority of those who are destitute are not well fitted for military service, but the Homes recommended would supply well grown youths, and these might be usefully enlisted from the Homes direct into local regiments.

3. BURMA STATE RAILWAY. Letter from the Manager and Chief Engineer, No. $\frac{6688}{31}$ MR, dated 17th August 1891.	(1) Two hundred and twenty-one demiciled Europeans and Eurasians (does not distinguish between them). Can offer no hope of material help, as Rangoon swarms with applicants of the same class, and applications for employment far exceed the demand.
4. BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY. Letter from the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, No. 3018 of 1891, dated 26th June 1891.	The Railway is the property of Native States, and, therefore, he is unable to undertake for it any of the obligations suggested in the Circular. Will have much pleasure in furthering the objects of the Committee as far as lies in his power and in the interest of the Railway.
5. CHERRA COMPANYGANJ RAILWAY. Letter from the Manager, No. 422, dated 24th June 1891.	(1) Nil. (2) No openings in this small Railway. (3) Not possible. (4) No field for unskilled labour. (5) No remarks made.
6. DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY. Letter from the General Manager, No. G$\frac{510}{5452}$, dated 8th September 1891.	(1) Four male Europeans. Does not say whether domiciled or otherwise. Five Eurasians. No prospect of employing many. Not possible to hold out hopes to take lads from charity schools, or to employ unskilled labour.
7. DEOGHUR RAILWAY. Letter from Messrs. Burn & Co., Managing Agents, No. $\frac{D}{154}$, dated 3rd July 1891.	"The Company has not found it necessary to employ as its servants either of the classes referred to, and such being the case, does not desire to make any observations on the subject."
8. DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY. Endorsement of the Agent and Chief Engineer, No. Nil, dated 24th June 1891.	(1) None. (2) No. (3) No. (4) No. (5) No remarks. The Agent and Chief Engineer says that the work of the Railway is practically done, the working having been made over to the East Indian Railway.
9. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. Letter from Secretary to the Agent, No. 4975, dated the 23rd June 1891.	(1) One hundred and sixty-six Europeans, whether domiciled or not, is not known. No females. Two hundred and sixty-eight Eurasians. No females. (2) No promise can be made to give employment to any particular class of persons. Vacancies will be filled by the most suitable. (3) Can make no arrangements. If schools will furnish lists, cases will be considered as vacancies occur. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to the children of "our own people." (4) Not often required. No promise for a fixed demand can be given. (5) No remarks.
10. EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. Letter from the Manager, No. 1806, dated 11th July 1891.	(1) Two hundred and nine domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. Number of each class not separately stated. (2) No, as all suitable posts are already held by them. As clerks they are not generally considered equal to natives. Not desirable to put them in junior clerical posts, as they do not work well with natives. Natives are more fitted for the majority of posts on salaries below Rs. 100. Eurasians have, however, done good work, particularly as signallers, switchmen, ticket-collectors, guards and gunners, and occasionally as platelayers, drivers, engineers on steamers, and firemen. Would be glad to get more of them if suitable ones could be found. (3) A scheme for instruction of apprentices is under consideration. Could take four apprentices annually,

provided they were carefully choosen. Could take 12 lads annually to be trained for work in the Traffic Department, if suitable lads are available. Previous experience with lads from Calcutta schools is not encouraging. The employment would require Government sanction. There is a large opening for thoroughly competent fitters, and in this line employment may be found for many Eurasians.

(4) Not disposed to employ unskilled adult Europeans and Eurasians.

(5) Referring to the general question of pauperism, thinks the whole difficulty lies in the want of thrift and improvident marriages among domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, and that "until some higher moral standard in this respect can be introduced, the root of the matter will not be touched." Thinks that eventually the poor Eurasian and domiciled European must sink to the level of the native, unless he does more for himself. Although not prepared to say so, thinks that perhaps the best plan would be to face the realty at once and train "men of the class comprised within the scope of the Committee's enquiries as domestic servants, postmen, tailors, &c."

Thinks that training Europeans and Eurasians as artisans may result in such an increase of supply as to give them no advantage in pay or position over natives.

11. INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Letter from Agent, No. $\frac{E\ 690}{3903}$, dated 27th June 1891.

(1) Two hundred and two domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. (Number of each class not separately stated.)

(2) Yes, when there is necessity to increase the staff, and suitable persons can be got.

(3) No, because such vacancies are readily filled from the families of employés and other local residents.

(4) No work in which unskilled European and Eurasian labour could be employed.

(5) No remarks made.

12. JOREHAT STATE RAILWAY.

Letter from the Manager, No. 391, dated $\frac{26}{29}$th June 1891.

There are no domiciled Europeans or Eurasians. The Railway is too small, and cannot afford employment for Europeans or Eurasians.

13. JODHPUR RAILWAY.

Letter from Manager, No. $\frac{28}{6948}$, dated 26th June 1891.

(1) Nil.
(2) }
(3) } No.
(4) }

(5) No remarks.

Manager says the Railway is owned by a Native State and it would be undesirable to introduce into it the class referred to in the Circular letter.

14. MADRAS RAILWAY.

Leter from the Agent and Manager, No. $\frac{7121}{5458}$, dated 13th August 1891.

(1) Domiciled Europeans. Male 111. Female 2. Eurasians. Male 845. Female 22.

(2) Yes, but Madras is more than able to supply the number required.

(3) }
(4) } Not separately answered, the reply to the second
(5) } question being sufficient. No general remarks.

15. MORVI RAILWAY.

Lettter from the Manager and Executive Engineer, No. 2178 of 1891, dated 3rd September 1891.

(1) One European (does not say whether domiciled or otherwise) and one Eurasian.

(2, 3 and 4) "No."

(5) No general remarks.

16. NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Letter from the Manager, No. 2335, dated 4th July 1891.

(1) None under Rs. 100 a month. One on Rs. 300 a month, an East Indian.

(2) No objection, but does not think the sanctioned pay, Rs. 20 per month, would suit.

(3) To take in apprentices on subsistence allowance has not been the practice.

(4) "There is only a very small shop attached to this line."

(5) The Railway is only 27¼ miles long, and natives are, for the sake of economy, chiefly employed.

17. Nizam's H. H. Guaranteed State Railway (Deccan).

Letter from the Agent and Manager, No. 294E, dated 24th August 1891.

(1) One hundred and seventy-one domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. Does not give separate numbers for each class.

(2 to 5) Not categorically answered. The Agent and Manager says:—"We do employ as many as we can find work for, and these are chiefly youths from the orphanages here which can supply more than we can employ.

18. North-Western State Railway.

Letter from the Officiating Manager, No. 1976M, dated 25th September 1891.

(1) Under Rs. 100 per month about 200 Europeans and 300 Eurasians. Total number about 800 Europeans and 450 Eurasians. Does not say whether the Europeans are domiciled or otherwise.

The children of the staff largely absorb vacancies. Does not think that Railways afford an outlet for domiciled Europeans and Eurasians; on the contrary fears they are only too likely to add to existing difficulties in the future.

The 200 Europeans and 300 Eurasians are chiefly employed in the Traffic Department as guards, &c., and in the Locomotive Department as mechanics, but the native mechanics appear to force the Eurasians out of the market.

The Officiating Manager says he has given some thought to the subject during his long service in India, and is forced to the conviction that Railways "can barely provide for their own growing domiciled population, and cannot afford any general outlet" for the employment of Europeans and Eurasians.

Thinks an outlet may be found by giving employment in the police, at any rate, in some of the larger towns.

19. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Letter from the Officiating Manager, No. 787M, dated 8th August 1891.

(1) One hundred and forty-seven domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. All male.

(2) Regrets the number cannot be materially increased, and adds:—"The native element is yearly proving itself more efficient for Railway work as well as more economical."

(3) Regrets cannot. Vacancies for apprentices are filled up by the sons and dependants of deserving employés.

(4) No, the work needs special training.

(5) The Officiating Manager expresses regret at not being able to afford assistance. Says that possibly other Railway administrations may suggest fields of employment, which have not occurred to him, and if these apply to the Railway in his charge, he will be glad to hear further on the subject. Notes that the distressed European and Eurasian community in the North-Western Provinces has priority of claim.

20. Southern Maharatta Railway.

Letter from the Agent, No. $\frac{8M}{10397}$, dated 13th August 1891.

(1) Domiciled Europeans ... 48.
Eurasians ... 443.

(2 to 4) Can hold out no hopes of employment for persons in Calcutta, there being a wide field to select from closer at hand in such places as Poona, Bangalore Madras, &c.

(5) No general remarks.

21. South Indian Railway.

Letter from the Agent, No. $\frac{11777}{1794}$, dated 25th June 1891.

The Agent writes that in his part of India there are more European and Eurasian labour seeking occupation than he is able to employ. Can make no offer for any.

22. West of India Portuguese Railway.

Letter from Agent, No. 1805, dated 29th June 1891.

The construction is nearly complete, and establishment is being reduced. Unable to find work for persons in that part of the country who apply for work. The line is only 51 miles long, and the number of hands required permanently is very small. Regrets cannot be of any assistance.

23. Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur.

Letter No. 6809M, dated 26th November 1891.

The Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur, says:—

"The result of my experience is that as a rule Eurasians do not show any special aptitude for mechanical work; men are occasionally found who develop into very good mechanics, but these are the exceptions rather than the rule.

"In the absence of any special taste or inclination, the Eurasian can obtain a superiority over native labour by special industry, intelligence, and honest hard work, but in these respects he too often fails even when every incentive is given. Eurasian apprentices and others as a rule lack energy and interest in their work, and require a large amount of constant supervision to check their inclination at every opportunity to get the work, which it is their duty to do themselves, performed by native workmen with whom they are associated, while they look on or pretend to assist.

"Of course there are exceptions who come to the front and do very excellent work indeed, but unfortunatly the difficulties I have mentioned exist among a large percentage of those employed."

24. The Principal, Civil Engineering College, Seebpore.

Letter dated 17th November 1891.

The Principal of the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore says:—"In my opinion the mechanical qualifications of Eurasians who have passed through this College are very variable. The more respectable among them turn out good workmen, and on the whole are superior workmen to the natives, and can command more respect and obedience. On the other hand, the Eurasians of the poorest class do not turn out so well. They are wanting in the physique necessary for good workmen, and are, in many cases, of inferior intelligence. Their apathy and helplessness are most disheartening; and they have notions of false pride which are fatal to their becoming useful factors in economic enterprise. They require higher salaries than natives of greater ability than themselves, and so long as these deplorable traits are characteristic of them, they are bound to be beaten in the race by natives."

ANNEXURE C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE.

The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, *and* 5, *in the abstracts refer to the subject noted in the circular letter on "Avenues of Employment."*

The subjects are :—

(1) Number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians working under you and earning salaries under Rs. 100 a month, distinguish the sex.

(2) Would you be willing to employ this class of persons, especially Eurasians, in larger numbers, and if so, under what conditions?

(3) Would it be possible, in your opinion, to make an arrangement with the heads of the charity schools in Calcutta to take over annually, or as may be required, a certain number of their promising pupils as apprentices on subsistence allowance.

(4) Would you be disposed to offer temporary occupation to unskilled European and Eurasian labour, and, if so, to what extent?

(5) General remarks.

Abstract of replies received to Circular Letter on "Avenues of Employment."

1. ANDERSON, WRIGHT & Co. (Merchants). Letter dated 20th August 1891.	(1) None under Rs. 100 a month. (2) Have made several trials, but the result has been so "particularly unsatisfactory that they would not care about experimenting further." (3) Their experience of promising pupils has also been unsatisfactory. (4) Have no work for unskilled Europeans or Eurasians. (5) "From our experience of the class referred to, we should say that the best chance of making men of them would be to place them under military discipline. We should, therefore, strongly support the suggestion of forming regiments composed of this class, particularly as they in past times have distintinguished themselves in military employment."
2. ANGELO BROTHERS (Shellac Manufacturers). Letter dated 20th August 1891.	The nature of their work precludes the employment of Eurasian labour; but, notwithstanding, they are ready to "join with the rest of the Calcutta community in any scheme which may be matured, and which may commend itself to the majority."
3. ALECK APCAR, ESQ. (Builder, Contractor, and Proprietor, Phœnix Mills). Letter dated 24th August 1891.	"I may be able to place on probation a lad or two in my building business."
4. BARLOW & Co. (Merchants and Agents). Letter dated 20th August 1891.	Have had no opportunity of testing the question. Have not employed any domiciled European or Eurasian; their style of business not requiring any. "The class of men that come round asking for work does not impress us favourably, and we gather that the younger and rising generation wants more discipline before going into offices and out-door employment."
5. JOHN BOSECK & Co. (Jewellers). Letter dated 24th August 1891.	(1) One Eurasian. (2, 4) "We could not find work for more than we employ." (3) "We do not think apprentices would be a success in our business, as Europeans brought up in India and Eurasians are, it is believed, consider manual labour degrading."
6. BENGAL TELEPHONE Co. Letter dated 26th July 1891.	(1) The Company employs 12 European and Eurasian males and 1 female: whether domiciled Europeans or otherwise is not stated.

(2) With one exception, "this class of people are employed exclusively as Inspectors and operators." Cannot employ more in this or any other capacity.
(3) The Manager says—"We have no difficulty in filling vacancies and have generally one or two apprentices without pay waiting to fill any vacancy which may occur."

7. BIRD & Co. (Merchants, Contractors, and Agents).
Letter dated 15th June 1891.

(1) Fourteen Europeans and Eurasians. (Does not give the numbers separately and does not say whether the Europeans are domiciled or otherwise.)
(2) Large numbers not required for the work to be done. For work needing clerical knowledge preference is given to natives, because, as a rule natives on the same small pay "give better satisfaction" than "either Europeans or Eurasians."
(3) Apparently not from above answers. (No direct answer to the question given.)
(4) Not required, having no workshops or "other similar undertakings."
(5) No general remarks made.

8. BLACKWOOD, BLACKWOOD AND Co. (Merchants).
Letter dated 19th June 1891.

(1) None.
(2) No. The nature of their work will not admit of it.
(3) Not directly answered, but the answer would be "No" from the answer to question 2. They think that the scheme could be successfully introduced if great care were taken as to fitness when pupils are recommended.
(4) No; not in a position to employ any.
(5) No general remarks made.

9. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (LIMITED).
Letter dated 24th June 1891.

(1) Twenty-eight on shore, including 13 apprentices; 150 afloat as Clerks and Gunners. (Do not distinguish between Europeans and Eurasians.)
(2) Would employ more if reliable men could be procured; experience considerable difficulty in getting men who can be thoroughly depended upon.
(3) Yes, willing; the number to be optional with the company.
(4) Yes; to the extent specified in answer to No. 3.
(5) No general remarks made.

10. CALCUTTA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (LIMITED).
Letter dated 26th June 1891.

(1) Seventeen domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. (Number in each class not stated.)
(2) Do not see their way at present to employ more. Might do so if able to secure men suited for work as conductors, in which case could take 50; but there would be the difficulty about food and accommodation in steamers and barges where all the crew are natives.
(3) No.
(4) "Occasionally in want of unskilled European and Eurasian labour for gunner's work, coal-checking, &c., but this is dependent on the season and the number of boats at work."
(5) No general remarks made.

11. COWIE, D. L., AND Co. (Merchants and Agents).
Letter dated 15th June 1891.

Have no Europeans or Eurasians in their service on less than Rs. 300 per month.

12. CALCUTTA TRAMWAY Co. (LIMITED).
Letter dated 26th June 1891.

(1) The *average number employed is about 2,000, but* do not say in *what capacity or of what nationality.*
(2) Have very few Eurasians in their service. The numbers vary from 20 to 50. Quite willing to employ this class in larger numbers if suitable and willing men could be found.
(3) Before giving an answer would like to know what would be considered a fair subsistence allowance.
(4) Cannot see their way to help in this direction.

(5) Numbers apply for employment, but are, as a rule unwilling to go through the process of learning their business, desiring to step at once into positions in which previous experience is necessary. Occasionally some profess willingness to learn, but insist on considering themselves capable before they are, and claim promotion long before they have become acquainted with the work.

13. Corporation of Calcutta.
Letter dated 6th July 1891.

(1) One European.
One Eurasian female vaccinator.
Fourteen Eurasian males.
(2) Not likely that the Chairman will be able to employ this class of persons.
(3) The Chairman may be able to take into the printing department one skilled apprentice yearly from the Free School. The lad must possess a good character and special training in the printing department of the school. Subsistence allowance would be given for the first three years and fair wages after that.
"But all this the Chairman cannot guarantee."
(4) No hopes can be held out.
(5) No remarks made.

14. Croft, Wells & Co.
(Merchants and Agents, also Proprietors of the Bally Bone Mills).
Letter dated 20th August 1891.

(1) One Englishman on a salary of less than Rs. 1 00 month.
(2) "Might be able to find employment for trustworthy and respectable Englishmen willing to work for moderate salaries, say Rs. 100 and upwards." Do not favour the employment of Eurasians.
(3) No.
(4) Ordinarily, no.
(5) No remarks.

15. Fraser & Co.
(Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents).
Letter dated 20th August 1891.

Regret not being in a position to offer employment or to give hopes of employment. Can take no apprentices. Have a Eurasian apprentice already; also are employing two Eurasians on salaries less than Rs. 100 a month. Add "We will endeavour to employ Eurasians if we should need any hands."

16. Fowler, John & Co.
(Engineers, Steam-plough and Locomotive Works).
Letter dated 20th August 1891.

"We have no means of employing poor Europeans or Eurasians at present. Our establishment is very small."

17. Graham & Co.
(Merchants, Agents for the Anchor Line of steamers, &c.)
Letter dated 26th June 1891.

(1) Europeans—none. Eurasians—8 permanently, and 6 "off and on."
(2) None for Europeans. No objection to employ Eurasians, provided they are competent, industrious, and attentive.
(3) Already tried; result unsatisfactory.
(4) Yes; "would be quite ready to do so if they had suitable work to offer."
(5) None made.

18. Johnston and Hoffman,
(Photographers).
Letter dated 22nd June 1891.

Require few assistants; and as they rarely find good assistants from the Eurasian Committee, prefer to get the few required from Europe, as these are practical workmen.

19. Jessop & Co. (Engineers).
Letter dated 4th July 1891.

(1 to 4) No direct replies to any of the questions put. Have more applications than vacancies.
(5) The remarks made are:—
That poverty among the class referred to must increase until the Government do more towards "utilizing the mineral wealth of the country in preference to importing the same from England. If this country relied on its own resources instead of importing, it would probably find work for 50,000 mechanics.'

Think this would be a good opening for poor Europeans and Eurasians.

20. KELLNER, G. F., & Co. (Wine Merchants & Agents)
Letter dated 25th June 1891.

(1) None at head office. Five Eurasians in 24 refreshment rooms.
(2) "No; they are not suitable and we cannot trust them."
(3) No.
(4) No.
(5) None made.

21. LONDON PHARMACY (Proprietor J. E. Daniel).
Letter dated 1st July 1891

(1) Three Eurasians, at Rs. 20, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100.
(2) Not in a position to employ more.
(3) If necessity arises, will communicate with heads of schools.
(4) At present unable.
(5) No remarks made.

22. LANSDOWNE MEDICAL HALL (Lister & Co.)
Letter dated 30th June 1891.

(1) Three Eurasians.
(2) Willing to employ "only Eurasians" if competent and trained men could be got. Under Act II of 1888, (Municipal Act) must get certificated men.
(3) Willing to take one or two apprentices and to train them to pass the examination held annually at the Campbell Medical School. After an apprentice has passed the examination, he would be brought on the books of the firm and receive a monthly allowance. During apprenticeship can give no subsistence allowance. Thinks subsistence allowance may be obtained from the European Inspector of Schools in the shape of scholarships for one or two years.
(4) No.
(5) No general remarks.

23. MASON, W. M., & Co. (Saddlers, Harness, Boot and Shoe Makers).
Letter dated 26th August 1891.

(1) Two Eurasian assistants.
(2) No; and as regards this subject, questions whether Eurasians are themselves willing to be employed in large numbers, especially in a trade where actual manual labour is required.
(3) No; and on this subject points out that boys here in charity schools receive no training "to make them in any way eligible for trade," and further remarks as follows:—
"We have tried to encourage the Eurasian juvinile with the result that we find he wants three times the bearers usually employed, and that he himself with three months learning knows more and should be considered far superior to any European asistant coming direct from England after serving his term of apprenticeship. We speak now of the upper portion of our trade. Regarding employment of domiciled European labour or Eurasian labour for the actual practical work, where could they be found to compete with native labour?"
(4) No.
(5) None made.

24. MANTON & Co. (Gun and Rifle Manufacturers).
Letter dated 6th July 1891.

(1) Three—on salaries of Rs. 45, Rs. 75, and Rs. 120 One European foreman and 40 Hindus and Mahomedans.
(3) Regret, no.
(4) No.
(2 and 5) The Eurasians are most useful as corresponding clerks, but prefer Baboos as book-keepers, ledger-writers, and despatchers. They are more methodical, do their work more steadily, and certainly require less looking after than Eurasians. On the other hand, the Eurasians are more punctual and attend more regularly.
Have endeavoured "to train Eurasian lads as artisans, but they have always shown a disposition to shirk necessary drudgery, and a desire to thrust on others

their own legitimate duties, and the question of salary has always been brought prominently forward before they have proved themselves sufficiently useful."

25. Moore & Co. (Drapers, Silk-mercers, &c.)
Letter dated 9th July 1891.

(1) Twenty-three domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 16 are females and 7 males.
(2) Have employed Eurasians youths by the score, but only two or three have proved satisfactory. Domiciled European and Eurasian girls have proved satisfactory on the whole. Many have proved themselves to be exemplary in every sense. If trade increases, more Eurasian girls will be employed, but prefer getting young men from England, as they are trained to business.
Adds that "there is no disguising the fact that in a business like ours, where so many customers are ladies, there is a decided preference for European attendance which we are bound to study."
(3) No.
(4) No.
(5) No general remarks.

26. Mitchell, Wm. Forbes (Bon Accord Rope Works, 46, Garden Reach).
Letter dated 25th June 1891.

(1) Has none.
(2) } Would answer in the affirmative on the condition
(3) } that the work turned out by Europeans and Eura-
(4) } sians would be equal to work turned out by native workmen.
(5) Not advisable to put Europeans and Eurasians to work in factories and workshops with natives of the ordinary class of mill-hands. Tried it with Native Christians, but found it a failure. Native Foremen were jealous of the Native Christians if they kept aloof from them and tried to give more attention to work. The consequence was that if anything went wrong, the blame was laid on the Native Christian. On the other hand, if the Native Christians fraternised with the natives, it was invariably with the lowest class of natives with whom they were constantly smoking and drinking. If Europeans and Eurasians are to work in the same shop as the ordinary native, it must be as Overseers and Foremen.
Is of opinion that if Europeans and Eurasians are to be relieved from pauperism, it must be by a thorough system of education in separate industrial workshops and factories under trained instructors. Money will be required to carry out the plan on a large scale.
Would not advise agricultural colonies, and, as an "old soldier," considers that Government would make a mistake if it sanctioned the raising of Eurasian regiments, not because Eurasians would not make as good soldiers as any others, but because history shows that regiments formed wholly of a particular class are apt to become dangerous to the country.
Recommends the formation of an industrial colony on a large estate, called Brace Bridge Hall, opposite the Garden Reach Cotton Mills.

27. Port Commissioners (Calcutta).
Letter dated 27th June 1891.

(1) One hundred and twenty-three Europeans and Eurasians are employed in the jetties. (Number of each not separately given.)
(2) Already employ many, and the number could not be increased.
(3) Could not bind themselves to recruit from a particular class.
(4) The unskilled labour is simply manual (such as carrying grain-bags and digging the earth), and not suitable to Europeans and Eurasians.

Note.—The Jetty Superintendent, Mr. Munro, gives the number at 103 as working in the jetties.

He gives no answers to questions 2, 3, 4, and 5, and refers to the Vice-Chairman for replies to them. The above is the reply of the Commissioners through their Secretary. The figure 123 represents the total number employed in the jetties and elsewhere.

28. Petrocochino Brothers (Merchants).
Letter dated 6th July 1891.

(1) None.
(2) Nature of business prevents employment of Europeans and Eurasians.
(3) Consequently can make no arrangements with charity schools.
(4) Regret, no.
(5) No remarks.

29. Steuart & Co. (Coach Builders).
Letter dated 19th June 1891.

(1) Two Eurasian assistants who have been apprenticed under them.
(2 to 4) No.
(5) The poorer class of Europeans and Eurasians, who have not had practical knowledge, will not be able to supervise the work and will be of no service.

30. Superintendent of Government Printing, India. (Wm. Ross, Superintendent.)
Letter dated 6th July 1891.

(1) Sixty-three male Eurasians.
(2) Besides the reading and clerical departments, the only other department open to Europeans and Eurasians is the composing department. In this the employment of Eurasians must depend on the quantity of work to be done and the capabilities of the workmen offering service. The Eurasian has, or ought to have, a better knowledge of English than a native, and if he has a thorough knowledge of the work, can secure preference on the score of being the better workmen.
(3) Gives the rules for admission, and says it would not be possible to take from charity schools every year a certain number of pupils as apprentices, because vacancies depend upon the number who retire from the service; but it would be possible to give intimation to heads of schools when an apprenticeship falls vacant.
(4) Regrets there is no temporary occupation which could be given to unskilled persons; the work demands skilled labour.
(5) Experience confined to his own line of work, and in that line fears that the prospect of the European and Eurasian is a narrowing one. However one may sympathise with the present movement, a Government officer is bound by a policy of strict impartiality. In Europe a practical remedy is found in emigration, but questions whether emigration is practicable or necessary here. Says there are vast areas of unoccupied land in the hill tracts where a hardy Christian population might be reared, and they would be an important factor in the security of the country.

31. Schroder, Schmidt & Co. (Merchants and Agents).
Letter dated 20th June 1891.

(1) Two,—one in a hide-screw house and one as shipping clerk.
(2) No. As regards their business natives can deal better with native buyers and sellers and cost cheaper.
(3) No; for reason given under No. 2.
(4) Give temporary employment, once a month, for 8 or 10 days to Eurasians as tally clerks.
(5) None made.

32. Stewart (Lewis) & Co. (Manufacturers and Importers of Plated-ware, &c., &c.).
Letter dated 18th June 1891.

(1) Two only.
(2) Yes, if sufficiently qualified, but Eurasian youths are not trained to "business pursuits" in connection with trade.
(3) Not to any great extent. A boy was once taken from the Free School on the recommendation of the Head Master. Was at the outset paid Rs. 50 per month, was found in clothes and furniture, and within a short time his salary was increased to Rs. 75 a month, but the experiment did not prove a success.

(4) "No room for the services of such men."
(5) The bad traits observable in Eurasian youths of the poorer class are due to the evil surroundings of their homes. Not wanting in intelligence, nor in capacity to improve, but much improvement is not attainable on account of home surroundings. Hence they do not come up to the expectations of employers for positions of trust and responsibility. Hence it is that natives, who are better educated and more tractable, are preferred. If a marked improvement can be had, it must only be by "isolating youths from their homes," and training them under wholesome influences in public schools. They should get a liberal education under Government help, and at very cheap rates. There should be no half-hearted measures.

33. SCOTT, THOMPSON (R) & Co. (Chemists).
Letter dated 22nd August 1891.

(1) Three domiciled Europeans.
(2) Requirements are very limited as regards apprentices.
(3) For the few hands needed find no difficulty in recruiting.
(4) Can make no such offer.
(5) Can make no suggestion.

34. STANLEY, BLUNT & Co. (Merchants, Commission Agents and Contractors).
Letter dated 28th August 1891.

(1) Two men. Do not say whether domiciled Europeans or Eurasians. The office is a very small one.

35. SAUNDERS, J. O'B. (Mr.) (Proprietor, *Englishman*).
Letter dated 21st August 1891.

(1) One European and 3 Eurasians—all males.
(2, 3, and 4) "No."
Mr. Saunders says—"Ever since I have been in India I have done my utmost to endeavour to get lads to work in my office. I have found in 99 cases out of 100 that in spite of all I could do, I was, after a few weeks' work in my office, unable to get anything out of them, or unable to get them to stay on."

36. SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BENGAL. (Mr. James Petty, Offg. Superintendent).
Letter dated 4th September 1891.

(1) Fifty-three Europeans and Eurasians. Of these 16 are readers, 14 copy-holders, 22 compositors, and 1 clerk.
The Officiating Superintendent says that for the first two classes of appointments, namely, readers and copy-holders, a fair education is indispensable; and adds—"I find as a rule many good readers and copy-holders among the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians."
(2) For compositors a lower standard of education suffices, but as the work requires great skill and practice, preference is given to the skilled workman, no matter of what nationality. The Officiating Superintendent adds:—"Under the circumstances more men may be employed if they are up to the work and of sober and regular habits, in which qualification, however, as far as my experience goes, this class of people is sadly wanting; but I cannot guarantee their employment to the exclusion of all other nationalities."
(3) Not possible to make arrangements with the heads of charity schools, as workmen are paid at piece rates, and existing orders do not permit the payment of subsistence allowance except on the conditions provided for in the rules of the office.
(4) The Officiating Superintendent says:—"There is no room in this office for unskilled European and Eurasian labour, as for this occupation natives, mostly up-country men and Mahomedans, are considerably employed at such cheap rates as to preclude the possibility of the employment of any European or Eurasian, and in the interests of Government it would not be advisable to suggest any increased rates."
(5) No general remarks.

37. TRELAWNY, E. (Superintendent of P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION Co.)
Letter dated 3rd July 1891.

(1) None working under him at present.
(2) Regrets being compelled to say that his experience of this class of persons has been so unsatisfactory that he would be unwilling, as a rule, to employ them unless their honesty were guaranteed by a society or societies similar to those existing in England. Says—"I do not of course assert for a moment that there are no trustworthy or honest people among the class under notice, but it is unfortunately true that a very large number are intemperate, thriftless, lazy, and rarely to be depended upon, and the tendency is, therefore, to pass them over in favour of natives whenever it is possible to do so."
(3) Sees no reason why arrangements may not be made with heads of charity schools and other institutions to take over annually a number of pupils of both sexes as apprentices on subsistence allowance. Thinks the Government might take the initiative and send a number of boys to their various factories, dockyards. state railways, workshops, &c. Also boys may be sent on Government river steamers, pilot brigs, and Indian marine vessels. Others might be apprenticed to coach-builders, carpenters, engineers, plumbers, tailors, &c.
(5) Thinks that of late years there has grown up a strong prejudice against the class of Europeans and Eurasians under consideration, and remarks that a large percentage of them are incapable of helping themselves or taking advantage of the help extended to them.
As acting Governor of La Martinière had ascertained that many of the applicants for admission had been reduced to the verge of starvation in consequence of the heartless desertion by the father, and sometimes by both parents.
Recommends domestic service as nurses, cooks, house-servants, lady's-maids, &c.
Thinks that a Poor Law should be enacted, and that this would materially assist in diminishing the misery and destitution which now exists.
Deprecates the giving of indiscriminate charity as tending to encourage systematic beggary.
Suggests that able-bodied loafers should be dealt with in a summary manner.

38. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.
(Drapers, Silk Mercers, &c.).
Letter dated 2nd July 1891.

(1) Fifty-four Europeans and Eurasians. Of this number, 34 are women.
(2) In the cold season, when business is brisk, employ about one-third more.
(3) It would be possible to do so if homes could be found for such assistants. "Our experience has been that a very small proportion of the above class turn out satisfactorily, and we believe this is in a great measure due to bad home influences and associations.
(4) Engage many during the cold season, and if such assistants are found to be intelligent and industrious very few are sent away, their services being utilized to fill vacancies.
(5) None.

39. WHITNEY BROTHERS (Merchants).
Letter dated 6th July 1891.

(1) None.
(2) None to give.
(3) No employment to give.
(4) Ditto ditto.
(5) Think it might be expedient to form regiments of the class of persons referred to. "The training they would receive would go a long way in teaching them self-reliance and habits of industry."

40. WILSON, J., MR.
Editor, *Indian Daily News*).

Endorsement received 12th July 1891.

(1) Employs both Eurasians and natives, but cannot say how many.
(2) Makes no distinction as to race. All that is wanted is good work.
(3) Tried once—result unsatisfactory.
(4) Complains that the work is not properly done. The spelling is bad. The men employed are utterly stupid and indifferent, although the pay for readers ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 130. Would employ women readers, but has no suitable accommodation.

ANNENURE D.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

NOTE BY THE REV. S. B. TAYLOR, M.A.

I REGRET exceedingly that I have not time to write a long note upon this important matter, but gladly offer one or two remarks. The general tone of the replies received in regard to Eurasian employment is discouraging, but not more discouraging than was expected. The present unfavourable condition of Eurasians is attributed partly to their lack of education, and partly to their lack of energy. The former defect is being gradually remedied by the impetus which the European Code of Education has given to European schools. Ten years ago, while schools for the education of natives, both primary and advanced, were liberally endowed, European schools were allowed to struggle on as best they could, without any substantial recognition of their work on the part of Government, or any provision for their classification. The very marked improvement that has followed an organized system of inspection, and of grants-in-aid to approved educational institutions so far as regards the training of Eurasians, leads one to hope that as the facilities for efficient and suitable instruction are multiplied, Eurasians will find it less difficult to hold their own in the labour market with Europeans and the sons of the soil.

The want of energy is a graver defect, due in some measure to a debilitating climate, but still more to inherited and acquired habits which the better portions of the community may be expected to overcome, but which will scarcely be eradicated from the rank and file in the present generation. The leaders of the community may do much to raise the *morale* of the rising generation of their subordinates by inducing them to co-operate in associations, to continue for the protection of their interests, and to regard private and personal gain as of less value than the general good. In other words, the hope of the community lies in the gradual development of a healthy public opinion in regard to premature marriages and the consequent multiplication of the species beyond the means of subsistence, and a greater disposition to adapt individual capacities to the environment of life in this country. There should be no envy of the sturdy European on the one hand, or the supple Hindu on the other, but a patient and sustained effort to study the exact position of Eurasians, and the best means of directing their powers to profitable ends in the limited area in which they are compelled to work. In other countries, the surplus population is to a large extent provided for by emigration and colonization, but even if these means of support were available for those who could not find work in Indian towns, Eurasians would not be disposed either to launch out for themselves in foreign lands, or even to form colonies in their own. The qualities which distinguish the successful colonist or emigrant are not those in which mixed races excel. I have known of some scores of cases where Eurasians with small means have ventured to commence life in rural England and Australian settlements, and in each case the adventurer after a short settlement abroad has been only too glad to return to India. Nor has the result of Mr. White's praiseworthy attempt to found a home colony at Whitefield and Sausmond been such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment unless it was worked on very different lines, and backed up by a much larger capital. Eurasians have been, and probably will be for some time, attracted to the large centres of population where competition is keenest. Anything that can be done to lessen this tendency to centralization would undoubtedly benefit the community; and with this end in view, I again most respectfully, but most earnestly, call the attention of Government to the numerous memoranda and letters submitted to their consideration by the Eurasian and Ango-Indian Association, in order to enlist their aid on behalf of—

(*a*) the re-enrolment of a Eurasian regiment;
(*b*) the establishment of a training ship in the Hooghly.

Many competent military authorities, including military advisers to the Viceroy, have pronounced themselves in favour of the former proposal, provided it can be shown that at least 800 men of suitable age and good moral, mental, and physical stamina are to be found, and that their maintenance as a second line of defence would be less costly than a European regiment. Such men are to be found capable of being trained to military service and quite ready to enlist, provided that Government take the initiative and state plainly what terms they are prepared to offer. In this way an occupation would be provided for about $\frac{1}{14}$th of the male Eurasian population between the ages of 20 and 40, honourable to themselves and useful to the State.

Similarly, a training ship would profitable employ hundreds of well-grown lads for whom the captains of local labour, whose evidence is annexed, can find no opening. According to the reports that reach us from England, the task of getting recruits at home for either the army or navy is becoming increasingly difficult, and therefore expedients for manning the local military force and the Indian Marine, to say nothing of the merchant service, deserve special consideration by the authorities. These are the chief points to which I wish to draw the attention of the Third Section of the Pauperism Commission, who are asked to give advice in regard to the best means of extending existing means or providing additional means of employment for Eurasian labour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st July 1891.

S. B. TAYLOR.

ANNEXURE E.

Statement showing the number of officers employed in existing public offices in Calcutta on Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per mensem, and on less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

INDIA.

OFFICES.	ON RS. 100 TO RS. 300.						ON LESS THAN RS. 100.					
	1870.		1880.		1890.		1870.		1880.		1890.	
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.
Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	7	1	11	3	16	6	3	5	5	9	9	12
Calcutta Mint	3	...	3	...	13	3	1	13	...	16	10	59
Agent, Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2
Comptroller-General ...	3	13	5	18	9	32	2	80	8	139	12	150
Indian Museum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	3	2
Registrar of the Diocese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3
Paper Currency	3	3	4	2	2	4	1	38	3	62	5	87
Inspector-General of Forests ...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Private Secretary to the Viceroy	1	2	...	5	2	6	...	6	1	4	...	10
Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.	7	18	11	22	12	21	4	26	8	32	7	39
Do., Foreign Department.	16	2	21	6	26	10	6	5	10	11	13	11
Do., Do. Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	30
Do., Home Department ...	11	11	12	14	8	14	5	4	3	8	1	9
Do., Military Department	28	16	34	10	35	17	9	7	16	5	6	24
Do., do. Printing Department.	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	3	...	3	9	61
Do. Public Works do.	17	1	14	3	34	16	3	13	5	9	8	37
Do. do. Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...
Legislative Council, India ...	3	4	4	...	5	...	2	5	7	4	3	6
Ditto Translation Branch ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	4
Board of Examiners ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	7
Sanitary Commissioner, India ...	1	1	2	3	...	4	1	2	...	4	...	9
Surveyor-General	5	1	6	2	31	8	1	10	2	21	25	190
Mathematical Instrument Department.	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	1	6	1	8
Geological Survey ...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	5	...	3	...	11
Total ...	110	77	131	93	200	151	39	250	69	357	112	672
Percentage ...	58·82	41·18	58·47	41·53	56·98	43·02	13·49	86·51	16·19	83·81	14·28	85·72

Statement showing the number of officers employed in existing public offices in Calcutta on Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per mensem, and on less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

BENGAL.

Offices.	On Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.						On less than Rs. 100.					
	1870.		1880.		1890.		1870.		1880.		1890.	
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.
Bengal Secretariat ...	14	12	11	36	10	44	7	39	11	57	10	101
Accountant-General, Bengal ...	7	12	5	20	8	21	8	108	16	183	26	171
High Court (Original side) ...	6	6	6	7	4	9	3	71	2	67	5	63
High Court (Appellate side) ...	14	36	13	39	15	37	19	96	11	94	11	90
Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.	11	8	11	14	7	18	10	59	14	68	5	80
Opium Godown Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Court of Small Causes ...	3	9	2	10	1	12	...	51	...	52	1	57
Collector of Calcutta and Excise Superintendent.	4	9	1	5	3	4	2	55	...	28	3	90
Railway Deputy Collector or Land Acquisition Establishment.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	7
Legal Remembrancer ...	2	2	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	7	...	7
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	1	4	...	3	1	3	...	96	2	101	2	113
Calcutta Custom House ...	17	7	7	6	6	1	26	108	30	79	12	93
Master Attendant or Port Officer	3	...	1	1	1	1	3	21	1	13	2	7
Shipping Office	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	2	7	...	8
Commissioner of Police ...	5	1	3	4	1	4	3	15	1	12	1	14
Coroner of Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	..
Inspector-General of Jails ...	2	...	1	1	...	3	2	10	...	23	...	24
Inspector-General of Police ...	3	3	1	4	4	3	2	22	6	19	6	26
Presidency Magistrates, Northern and Southern Divisions.	2	2	1	3	...	5	2	6	...	9	...	11
Receiver, High Court ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	9
Commissioner, Presidency Division.	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	16	...	24	...	29
Inspector-General of Registration.	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	26	...	17	...	20
Legislative Council, Bengal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1
Bengali Translator	1	...	...	2	...	4	1	2	...	2	...	3
Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Botanical Gardens, Seebpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Protector of Emigrants ...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	10	...	11
Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	8	...	17
Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4
Presidency General Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
Calcutta Medical College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
Calcutta Madrassah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2
Calcutta Normal School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Sanskrit College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3
Director of Public Instruction ...	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	9	1	12	6	14
Presidency College, and Hare and Hindu Schools.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	6
Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	4
Total ...	101	120	68	171	65	191	92	871	99	934	92	1,098
Percentage ...	45·70	54·30	28·45	71·53	25·39	74·61	9·55	90·45	9·58	90·42	7·73	92·27

APPENDIX IV.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

REPORT

OF THE

VAGRANCY ACT AMENDMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider what should be done to increase the power of the law in dealing with professional paupers, beg to submit the following report.

The main question which they have considered is whether it is desirable to extend the provisions of the Vagrancy Act to Eurasians, and with this view they asked for the advice of one of their number, Mr. Lambert, who has special experience in this matter.

Mr. Lambert's opinion is as follows:—

"For the purposes of this inquiry, by the term 'professional paupers' I take it is meant the class of idlers commonly known as *loafers*, and this class may be conveniently distinguished (1) as* "persons of European extraction" as defined by the European Vagrancy Act (IX of 1874), and (2) other persons (Indo-Europeans) who are expressly excluded from the operations of that Act, *i.e.*, persons commonly called Eurasians or East Indians (*see exception under section* 3 (*b*) *of the Act*).

2. "The first class is at present dealt with, and with a fair degree of success, by the Act quoted. It has now been suggested that the Legislature be asked to extend the operations of the Act to that class of Indo-Europeans which is expressly excluded. At present the excluded class may be dealt with under Section 109(*b*)† of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), which section is by the provisions of Section 111 of the Code not applicable to persons who may be dealt with under the Vagrancy Act.

3. "Before any recommendation is made to extend the scope of the Vagrancy Act, it appears to me that we should enquire—(1) what special reasons induced the Government to pass a special Act for European vagrants when there already existed a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for dealing with persons of that class generally. (2) whether the condition of the excluded class of Indo-Europeans is such that it would be advisable to bring them under the provisions of the special Act, and if so, (3) whether the class is so numerous, and the present mode of dealing with them so ineffectual that a sufficiently strong case can be made out for an alteration of the existing law.

4. "In this connection it must be remembered that the Vagrancy Act extends to the whole of India, while the enquiries of this Committee are confined to the poverty of Calcutta, or at most to the districts under the Government of Bengal, from which the unemployed Indo-European population finds its way to Calcutta and tends to augment the number of paupers in this city. Further, it must be borne in mind that the condition of domiciled Europeans and of the mixed races in Bengal is said to differ—and probably does differ very widely—from that of the same classes in other provinces of India.

5. "The first European Vagrancy Act was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council on the 30th July 1868 by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Maine,

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* *Section* 3—"In this Act 'person of European extraction' includes (*a*) persons born in Europe, America, the West Indies, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Natal, or Cape Colony, (*b*) the sons and grandsons of such persons."

† *Section* 109.—"Whenever a *Presidency Magistrate*, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class, receives information * * * (*b*) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding six months as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix."

and the preamble of the Act ran as follows:—"Whereas numerous persons of European extraction are at present wandering in a destitute condition throughout India, and whereas such conduct is prejudicial to public order, and it is expedient to prevent the same, etc."

6. "At this time complaints were constantly being made to the Government regarding the large and increasing number of European vagrants in all parts of India. Many of them, it was shown, belonged to the criminal class in the colonies, and had come to India, because their antecedents were not known here. Though in the Presidency towns the danger from this class was not very considerable, certainly in the interior they were an intolerable nuisance, especially in the Native States, where their presence constituted in some degree a political danger owing to the discredit they brought on the entire dominant race. It was at first suggested that this class of vagabonds be dealt with under the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as it was then framed, but it was represented that the persons to be dealt with, being absolute strangers, could not possibly find the necessary sureties, and that the proper remedy was not to keep persons of this condition in this country under observation, but to remove them from India altogether to some place where they might find honest employment. For these reasons it was decided that European vagrancy should, *as a special evil, be dealt with in a special manner*, and accordingly the Bill placed before the Council followed to some extent the English law of pauper-removal.

7. "In the Act Eurasians were not expressly excluded, as it was not anticipated that this class would in any way come under its operations, but when it was found that some persons of this class, in the rural districts, did come under the operations of the new law, and as it was obviously not contemplated that persons who were natives of India should be sent out of their own country, when the Act was amended in 1874, "persons, commonly called Eurasians or East Indians," were expressly excluded, even though they might be the sons or grandsons of persons born in the countries mentioned.

8. "It may be here mentioned that though it was not found possible to exclude altogether from India the class of persons who might be reasonably expected to become a burden on the State, yet the Act imposes a liability on the importers of European servants or employers of European soldiers who may become vagrants within one year of their landing in the country or obtaining their discharge in India from the Army. There is one weak point in the Act, and it is this—that vagrants cannot be forcibly deported from India. This was foreseen when the first Bill was passed in 1869, and afterwards in 1874, when it was amended, but it was explained that no provisions of this nature could be made by the Indian Legislature, inasmuch as its powers regarding British subjects ceased within three miles of the Indian shore, and did not extend to the high seas. The Act is, however, sufficiently coercive, and as a rule persons declared vagrants, who are unable either to obtain work in India or to obtain passages for themselves, are generally willing to leave the country.

9. "Thus, in reply to our first enquiry, it will be seen that the Government had special reasons, both political and social, for introducing a special Act for European vagrancy.

10. "It is also clear that owing to the special conditions of life in this country, Europeans of low degree are on public grounds undesirable immigrants, and are from the force of circumstances unable, even should they find their way here, to lead useful or honest lives. An Indo-European born in the country is on an entirely different footing. Being a native of India, he cannot be deported, and, if he comes under the law, he can, unless his case is altogether hopeless, always find the necessary sureties. Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code is never harshly applied, and in my experience it has never been enforced in Calcutta, except in the case of idle vagabonds, who, being domiciled in this country, cannot be dealt with under the Vagrancy Act.

11. "In my opinion, therefore, there is no special reason to recommend the extension of the Vagrancy Act to Eurasians, and the result of prosecutions lately undertaken in the Presidency Police Courts shows that the present law is adequate for dealing with Eurasian loafers.

"Holding this opinion, therefore, it is not necessary for me to discuss the matter in its other bearings."

The Sub-Committee entirely agree with Mr. Lambert as to the inexpediency of including Eurasians within the terms of the Vagrancy Act, the more so, as since our Committee has been appointed it has been ascertained by test cases that the provisions of section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, are sufficient for the purpose. Previously to 1891, it appears that this section had never been put in force against Eurasian loafers, but during the past year four prosecutions were undertaken in order to test the application of that section, one of which fell through because the man prosecuted obtained work, but in the other three convictions were obtained.

Moreover in Calcutta the Police Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, section 70, makes begging or applying for alms, or seeking for or obtaining alms by means of any false statements or pretences punishable with a month's imprisonment with or without hard labour.

Seeing that these Acts can be successfully used, we do not think any change in the law expedient; but should any change be desirable, it should rather be in the direction of assimilating the law in India to that of England, rather than an extension of the Vagrancy Act.

H. L. HARRISON ... *Chairman.*

H. BEVERLEY ...
J. LAMBERT ... } *Members.*
A. D'B. GOMESS ...
W. H. RYLAND ...

PATRICK McGUIRE ... *Honorary Secretary, Sub-Committee.*

APPENDIX V.

PAUPERISM COMMITTEE.

REPORT

OF THE

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE QUESTIONS OF EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND HOUSING.

THE Sub-Committee are of opinion that the report of this enquiry would not be complete without some remarks and recommendations regarding the education, training, and housing of the classes whose condition we have been investigating.

2. *Education.*—Since Archdeacon Baly's report on the education and employment of poor Europeans and Eurasians was published in 1880, there has doubtless been great improvement in the means of education afforded by the grant-in-aid system introduced and extended by the Government. It was estimated by Archdeacon Baly that about one thousand children in Calcutta alone attended no place of instruction. The returns which have been collected by the Committee show that there are 1,857 children, enumerated as paupers, of both sexes, up to the age of 18, of whom 1,042 are in boarding schools or other charitable institutions and 780 are attending day schools. Deducting infants under 7 years, there appears an excess of 207 children receiving charitable instruction. But a large proportion of the number thus provided for are believed to be the children of parents in poor or reduced circumstances, though not absolute paupers, and many are no doubt orphans and children of residents in other districts.

3. The returns unfortunately do not show how many of the children entered in the list of paupers resident in the town attend school and how many do not; but one fact appears and that is that there are 147 between the ages of 15 and 18 who are neither employed nor attending school, and the replies received from the managers of schools and charities show that applications for free admissions, especially of boys, are obliged to be largely refused on the ground of want of funds and insufficient accommodation.

In the Calcutta Free School out of 1,582 applications during the last five years only 564 have been admitted, and in the Bruce Institution in the same period there have been 578 applications for 116 vacancies on the foundation.

4. There are also few, if any, schools entirely free, or where there is not an admixture of pupils for whom fees are to some extent paid. The want of funds compels the institutions to require some contribution, and this on the other hand produces prejudice of a kind not confined to this country, and a disinclination to admit those who are absolute paupers or have not some pretensions to respectability, though plunged by misfortune into poverty.

5. It is therefore for those who have barely the means of subsistence, living from hand to mouth, and therefore totally unable to pay for the education of their children, that some, if not many, schools, which may be designated ragged schools, are needed, and for which, being maintained entirely by charity, a greater amount of aid than the present rules afford is required.

6. If such enlarged aid were bestowed, and the Sub-Committee understand that the present code does not withhold the power to bestow it from the Local Government, there can be no doubt that some of the present institutions would be able to extend their operations, and some new schools, exclusively free, might be established in localities which are not now sufficiently provided; the principle being that a larger grant-in-aid should be allowed for scholars for whom no fees are paid than for paid scholars. Such a concession would prove a great boon to the extremely poor population, which is shown to abound above measure in the city, and be the means of preserving many from vice and ruin and rescuing them from vagrancy.

7. As an instance it may be stated that a free school recently established in Bowbazar by the clergy of the Old or Mission Church at once received applications for the admission of 87 children, of whom 60 only could be admitted, and of these 34 were said not to be attending any school. The admisions might be more numerous if larger contributions could be obtained. No grant-in-aid from Government has yet been allowed.

8. The Sub-Committee accordingly recommend that enhanced grants-in-aid on the principle stated should be allowed. If, as is believed, the Corporation of Calcutta is authorized, or shortly will be authorized, to make provision for primary education, some portion of the necessary funds ought to be contributed by that body.

9. The management of the schools should be left entirely in the hands of the religious or other communities by whom they are founded, subject to Government inspection; and the Sub-Committee would suggest that the teaching of useful handicrafts should form part of the system of education. Those who display peculiar talent might have their studies advanced by transfer to other higher schools; for which object some scholarships should be provided.

10. *Training.*—Of equal importance with education is the moral and physical training, from want of which arise many of the defects of character in the young people, complained of by those who have endeavoured to help and employ them, even among those of the better class. The difficulties of securing these advantages are far greater in the lowest strata of the community with their unhealthy homes and evil surroundings, principally in the kintals of Calcutta.

11. In the replies to the questions addressed to the various industrial, commercial, and trade establishments, we find such remarks as the following:—

"Until some higher moral standard can be introduced, the root of the matter will not be touched."

"Could employ more Eurasians if among them could be found workmen properly trained."

"The class of men that come round asking for work does not impress us favorably, and we gather that the younger and rising generation wants more discipline before going into offices and out-door employment."

"We do not think apprentices would be a success in our business, as Europeans brought up in India and Eurasians are, it is believed, taught to consider manual labour degrading."

"Would employ more if reliable men could be procured; experience considerable difficulty in getting men who can be thoroughly depended upon."

"Numbers apply for employment, but are as a rule unwilling to go through the process of learning their business."

"Points out that boys here in charity schools receive no training to make them in any way eligible for trade."

"Have endeavoured to employ Eurasian lads as artizans, but they have always shown a disposition to shirk necessary drudgery."

"The grown-up children of the poor should help in domestic work, and not be above working with their hands."

"If Europeans and Eurasians are to be relieved from pauperism, it must be by a thorough system of education in workshops and factories under trained instructors."

"The poorer class of Europeans and Eurasians who have not had practical knowledge will not be able to supervise the work, and will be of no service."

"The bad traits observable in Eurasian youths of the poorer class are due to the evil surroundings of their homes. If a marked improvement can be had, it must only be by isolating youths from their homes and training them under wholesome influences in public schools."

"It is unfortunately true that a large number are thriftless, lazy, and rarely to be depended upon. Recommend training in various capacities."

"Our experience is that a very small proportion of this class turn out satisfactory, and we believe this is in a great measure due to bad home influences and associations."

"The training they would receive (in regiments) would go a long way in teaching them self-reliance and habits of industry."

12. Among other remedies which have been suggested to remove these tendencies, the establishment of a training ship has been very strongly brought to notice by the extraordinary success which has attended the system of training on board the vessels provided and maintained at the public expense and by private contributions in various parts of England, an account of which is given in a recent article in *Chambers' Journal.*

The Rev. S. B. Taylor, late Secretary of the Calcutta Free School, than whom few can speak with greater experience and authority, has left on record a

note recommending a similar scheme for the poor waifs and strays and others who may be got to avail themselves of it in this country.

13. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have also been considering the subject, and their proposals are—

(1) That the extent of the destitution and need for help, which is believed to exist, be as far as possible ascertained in order that sufficient evidence of the requisite aid may be adduced.

(2) That assuming that 100 boys can be got together as a commencement, to be increased ultimately to 200, the cost of the necessary staff for education and management and for maintenance be calculated with reference to the cost in other free-boarding educational institutions.

(3) That in considering the ways and means of raising funds and carrying out the scheme, the Committee be advised to recommend that if a suitable vessel be not procurable here, the Government of India be asked to obtain from the Admiralty authorities in England the gift of a suitable hulk or vessel to be fitted and sent out to Calcutta to be used as a training ship, and that, as the Government already provide at considerable expense for the discipline and education of native boys in reformatories in India, they might, on the principle that "prevention is better than cure", be asked to contribute to the training of destitute European and Eurasian boys in the same proportion as the native boys cost the State. [The cost of maintenance per head in the Alipore Reformatory is found to be Rs. 119-9 per annum.]

(4) That the mercantile community and the several manufacturing firms be also applied to for contributions, which there is reason to hope will be liberally afforded.

(5) That the Government should also undertake to give encouragement to the project by holding out prospects of employment to the boys who have undergone training by receiving them into the Government factories, dockyards, workshops, State Railways, &c, also on Indian marine and pilot-vessels; as has lately been done, under orders of the Government, by the admission of a certain number of European and Eurasian apprentices into the Bombay Arsenal. [The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who was consulted, pertinently remarks in his reply that "the Government should take the initiative" in such measures.]

14. It is not necessary at present, and there are not sufficient materials before us, to enter into fuller details, but the Sub-Committee feel satisfied that the measure would be for the good of the community, whose peculiar claims have been acknowledged by the Government, and also in the interests of the country, as the experiments in England have demonstrated; and if the proposals are approved of, further enquiries may be set on foot to furnish all the information required. In furtherance of the scheme, some amendments in the Shipping Act will also probably be advisable, as there are said to be obstacles in the way of free shipment. An Indian Apprentice Act would also seem to be much needed.

15. *Housing.*—The Sub-Committee have also turned their attention to the question of improvement of the dwellings occupied by the poverty-stricken classes, which are scattered over certain portions of the town and are in a most unsatisfactory and insanitary condition. The huts and houses, whether detached or built in blocks as kintals, belong for the most part to petty landlords who, having erected these closely-packed and ill-ventilated buildings in the cheapest possible manner, exact all the rent they can collect out of the precarious means of livelihood of their tenants; but the tenacity with which the long-standing system of building and renting is adhered to shows that there is a considerable amount of profit derived on the outlay incurred.

16. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that until some amelioration is effected in the condition of the inhabitants by finding them better employment, no attempt to construct houses on an improved plan and large scale could be carried out without charitable help and endowments to a far greater extent than it is possible to expect in this country.

17. In 1885 a public meeting was called by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, at which the Lieutenant-Governor presided, with the object of raising a fund, called the "Model Kintal Fund," to provide improved house accommodation for the poorest Christian families, and the sum of Rs. 11,169

was subscribed. A beginning was made by constructing certain buildings, but it was announced last year that "financially the kintals have proved a failure, the rents realized falling far short of even the ground-rent and the municipal rates paid." A sum of Rs. 8,000 still remains in hand, which the Association would be glad to lay out in buildings on a more economical plan, if the land could be procured free of cost or at a low rent, and the Association, we are told, has it in contemplation to make an application to the Government on the subject.

18. Better than investing money in making new buildings, however, the Sub-Committee consider that the direction in which efforts at reform and legislation in England have been proceeding should be followed, namely, by inspection and control to compel landlords to improve the existing lodging-houses for the poor, and where this has been impossible, to empower town councils and other executive bodies to acquire land and give facilities to builders and others to construct new houses. A special Act for this purpose has been passed, entitled the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," to which the Sub-Committee would refer, and they would recommend that similar powers may be conferred on some special officer in connection with the Municipality to carry out these measures in a vigorous and effective manner. Such provision would appear to be wanting in the present Municipal Act for Calcutta.

19. It has also been brought to the notice of the Sub-Committee that a memorial was presented to the Government of India in 1869, praying that "a Bill might be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, which would give to Friendly Building and Loan Societies in India such privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by similar societies in Great Britain." The Sub-Committee believe that an enactment of this description, or a Friendly Societies Act, would stimulate and encourage Friendly, Industrial, and Provident Societies for the introduction of public benefits, and that if such help from the Government is needed in England and other European countries, it is far more necessary for European enterprise in India. The Sub-Committee would therefore likewise recommend the consideration of this measure.

W. H. RYLAND ... *Chairman.*

H. LeM. CAREY ...
FRANK W. WARNE ...
E. LAFONT, S.J. ... } *Members.*
A. D'B. GOMESS ...

APPENDIX VI.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, TRAINING AND HOUSING.

Paragraph 2 of the report.—The figures below show how the grant-in-aid system has expanded since 1883-84, when special measures were first undertaken after Archdeacon Baly's report:—

	1883-84.		1890-91.	
	Total number attending.	Grant-in-aid.	Total number attending.	Grant-in-aid.
		Rs.		Rs.
Primary instruction ...	793	70,870	498	8,342
Secondary ditto ...	5,166		6,331	1,20,607
	5,959	70,870	6,829	1,28,949

For all schools in Bengal.

For Calcutta alone the grants-in-aid, which amounted to Rs. 41,091 in 1883-84, had increased to Rs. 66,328 in 1890-91. It will be observed that while the number attending the secondary (middle and high) schools had advanced from 5,166 to 6,331, showing the development of higher education, the number in primary schools, with which this enquiry is more closely connected, had fallen from 793 to 498.

Paragraphs 6 and 8 of the report.—In advocating the extension of the grant-in-aid system, Archdeacon Baly recommended that a common system of payment-by-results should be gradually introduced, and that the scale of grants should be increased as found by experience necessary for the improvement of schools. The first condition appears to have been satisfactorily carried out by the introduction of a uniform system of payment-by-results, measured both by subjects of examination and attendance in other than free schools. What we now urge is that in the case of free schools and free students, with all necessary guards to prevent abuse, the scale of grants should be increased more largely in proportion to attendance, so as to add to the utility and capacity of the schools, and to counteract one of the causes of non-attendance or irregular attendance pointed out by the Archdeacon, namely, the poverty of the parents, which the present enquiry has proved to be undiminished.

Paragraph 12 of the report.—The following is an extract from the article in Chambers' Journal relating to training-ships:—

> The increased recognition of the value of training-ships and the good they are doing is shown by the fact that there are at the present time 21 vessels devoted to the education of those who will, it is expected, in the future man our royal and mercantile fleets.
>
> Two of these—the *Worcester* stationed at London and the *Conway* at Liverpool—are designed to train and educate boys intended for officers in the mercantile navy; two years' service on either of these ships will reckon as one year at sea.
>
> The general scheme of education is almost identical on both ships. The boys go through the usual course of a high school curriculum without the classics, but including navigation, nautical astronomy, chart-drawing, &c. They are also taught French, and are exercised in the duties of a first-class ship, with the management of boats and practical navigation generally. Instruction is also given in the most useful and practical departments of surgery and medicine.
>
> The fees for admission are:—
>
> On the *Conway*—55 guineas per annum, which include uniform, outer clothing medical attendance, washing, use of books, stationery, &c.
>
> On the *Worcester*—50 and 45 guineas respectively, according to age, with the addition of 10 guineas a year for uniform, medical attendance, &c.

Her Majesty presents a prize annually to each ship—a gold medal to the boy who shows qualities likely to make the finest sailor, consisting of cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty and unflinching truthfulness. A prize annually is also given to the boys who compete for cadetships.

Twelve appointments as midshipmen are annually granted for the two ships, and appointments as leadsmen apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service are placed at the disposal of the Committee of the two vessels by the Secretary of State.

The Committee also obtain appointments on board ships for boys who have completed two years' course of study to their satisfaction.

The other nineteen training ships possess accommodation for 5,370 boys who are being disciplined as forecastle hands. There were at the end of 1889 actually on board 4,705. During the past year 1,340 were passed into the merchant service and 175 into the Royal Navy. A singular fact is that numbers from these ships join the army and navy as musicians and are requisitioned for regimental bands.

Five out of the nineteen training ships for ordinary seamen are supported wholly by voluntary subscriptions, and the other fourteen are maintained by Government grants, county allowances, and subscriptions. Three of the vessels are devoted to reformatory boys, one of them being appropriated to Roman Catholics.

The general objects of these ships are to take hold of homeless, destitute, neglected, and orphan boys, and those in danger of being contaminated with vice and crime, and educate them to become forecastle hands.

The rules with regard to admission are nearly alike on all, with the exception of those for reformatory boys or boys under the Industrial Schools' Act of 1866 and the Elementary Education Acts of 1876 and 1879.

Swimming is taught in addition to the ordinary education.

The following are the rules :—

Boys known to have committed acts of dishonesty are not admitted.

If sufficient town boys do not offer, boys from the country are admitted. Parish boys on payment of 4 guineas each. Boys whose friends appear to be in a capacity to fit them out for sea are not received. Age from 13 to 16. Minimum height under 14 years 4 feet 9 inches, above 14 years 4 feet 10 inches. The average period of training ranges from 2 to 4 years.

The dietary scale is ample and varied, and the daily routine of work and recreation sufficiently diversified to avoid monotony. Religious instruction is given four times a week, with morning service on Sunday.

The cost of feeding, educating, and clothing these lads on board averages about £20 per annum, all told—not an extravagant sum when the permanent good to the boys themselves and the beneficial effects resulting to the nation are considered. A small proportion of the boys in these "nurseries for seamen" afterwards engage in shore pursuits, the majority going to sea in various capacities.

Paragraph 13 *of report.*—The cost of educating and maintaining 250 boys in a training-vessel in the Hooghly has been estimated at Rs. 3,490 per mensem, being Rs. 167-8 per head per annum. If the actual cost (Rs. 8,375) be recovered in fees from fifty boys who are able to pay to be trained in the higher class of officers, it will leave Rs. 33,500 to be provided annually by the Government and by contributions, of which some portion may be regained from the product of the labour of the boys in useful occupations, as in the reformatories.

	Rs.
Staff.	
Commander	350
Teacher of Navigation	150
Ditto of Seamanship	120
Six Masters of classes from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100	450
Doctor	50
Matron	50
	1,170
Maintenance.	
Dieting charges, including servants ...	1,875
Clothing	375
Washing...	40
Medicines	25
Lighting	15
	2,330
Total, monthly ...	3,490

Paragraph 14 *of report.*—To admit of greater facilities for the shipment of boys in mercantile vessels, the Shipping Act, which is referred to, should be altered so as to exclude the prohibitory clauses as regards Indo-Europeans, retaining them only as applicable to pure Asiatics. At present the law may be evaded by a false declaration of birth out of India.

An Apprentice Act is, it would appear, in existence, but is little known and never resorted to. Among other recommendations, Archdeacon Baly suggested "a general system of apprenticeship to be adopted in railway workshops, and all Government factories suitable for it." If this were done, the Act might be revived, and adapted to requirements, and private firms would probably follow the example, as stated in some of their replies.

Paragraph 19 *of report.*—The specific advantages which were asked for in the memorial referred to were thus summed up: That as enacted in 25 and 26 Vic., Cap. 87, Section 15—

"The provisions of the Friendly Societies' Act shall apply to societies registered under this Act in the following particulars—Exemption from stamp duties and income-tax; settlement of disputes by arbitration or justices; compensation of members unjustly excluded, and provision for withdrawal; power of justices or country courts in case of fraud; jurisdiction of the Registrar," which in a word exempt such societies as your memorialists are desirous of forming from income-tax, license tax, stamp duties, and all parliamentary impositions, besides providing for procedure, which rules that disputes be settled by arbitration or otherwise than by the regular legal civil procedure.

(Signed) W. H. RYLAND.
" H. LEM. CAREY.
" FRANK W. WARNE.
" A. D'B. GOMESS.

M. W. D'C. and others—Reg. No. 5186J—226—25-2-92.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 2263.

CALCUTTA, THE 8TH AUGUST 1892.

RESOLUTION.

READ again—

A letter from the President of the District Charitable Society, No. 76, dated the 3rd February, 1891.

A memorial from the Directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, dated the 7th March, 1891.

Read also—

The Resolution of this Government, No. 479, dated the 18th April, 1891, appointing a representative Committee to enquire into the pauperism among the Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta.

Read—

The Report of the Pauperism Committee, dated the 8th February, 1892, submitted with the Honorary Secretary's letter, dated the 3rd March, 1892.

In February and March 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor was addressed by two important Associations—the District Charitable Society and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association—with the request that he would appoint a Commission to enquire into the poverty and destitution prevalent in Calcutta amongst Europeans and Eurasians, and the various means possible for relieving and checking it. The Lieutenant-Governor, on being made aware of the general propositions on which the applications were based, thought it right to ask a representative Committee of gentlemen, conversant with the question, to enquire into the whole subject; but, at the same time, he deemed it to be his duty to record that he neither committed the Government to accept any new financial responsibilities, nor did he propose that it should attempt to occupy the field of the operations of private charity. His Honour's belief was that it would be found that private charity in Calcutta is sufficient to deal with local destitution, and mainly requires organization and direction; and the conclusions of the Committee show that these views were on the whole fairly correct. Sir Charles Elliott also regarded it as a matter of importance to the administration, that the condition of this portion of the community should be thoroughly and accurately examined, and he was desirous of having it ascertained whether pauperism is developing among the class of the community under consideration, and, if so, at what rate it is increasing.

2. The Committee have furnished Government with a valuable report, for which the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his acknowledgments. They have spared no pains in arriving at the facts; and the Government is now in possession of information which will always be of use as a permanent record of the present state of affairs, as well as for reference and comparison in the future. It remains now to give some account of the method pursued in this investigation, to examine the recommendations of the Committee, to state the conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived, and the action which His Honour deems it possible or impossible for Government to take in attempting to ameliorate the condition and prospects of the Indo-European community.

3. The Committee subdivided their work into five portions, and made over each of these to a Sub-Committee for detailed enquiry and compilation of the information collected. The subjects thus dealt with were—(1) statistics of pauperism in Calcutta; (2) statistics of charities, charitable institutions, and endowments; (3) avenues of employment; (4) amendment of the European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874; (5) the education, training, and housing of the paupers. The reports of the Sub-Committees have been furnished to Government *in extenso*, and testify to the thoroughness with which their enquiries were conducted.

4. The subject falls naturally under three main heads—the statistics, the causes, and the remedies, of Indo-European pauperism, using the word in the sense adopted by the Committee, to designate the domiciled European community of Calcutta and Howrah, and the Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood. First, then, with regard to the statistics, the following table shows the percentage of paupers which the Committee have found to exist among the Indo-Europeans of Calcutta and Howrah:—

	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Combined.		
	Total.	Paupers.	Percentage.	Total.	Paupers.	Percentage.	Total.	Paupers.	Percentage.
Men	4,176	169	4·0	3,195	513	16·0	7,371	682	9·3
Women	3,900	128	4·0	3,572	879	24·6	6,772	1,007	14·9
Children	2,868	514	17·9	3,856	983	25·5	6,724	1,497	22·2
Total ...	10,244	811	7·9	10,623	2,375	22·3	20,867	3,186	15·7

Taken as a whole, 7·9 per cent of the Europeans and 22·3 per cent of the Eurasians have been actually traced out by the Committee as being in receipt of charitable relief of some kind or other. The amount of pauperism among Europeans (7·9 per cent of the population) is far larger than what is believed to be the amount of similar destitution in England, even after making a full allowance for the extent to which public charity is supposed to supplement poor-law relief; but the percentage of 22·3 among the Eurasians is an enormous percentage, which, as the Committee observe, can scarcely be paralleled in any other community in the world. A specially discouraging feature is the large proportion of married women, and the still larger proportion of children (47 per cent. of the whole number of paupers), who are in receipt of charity.

5. Secondly, having shown the existence of this excessive pauperism—an inheritance from the special conditions of the British occupation of India—the Committee proceed to analyse its causes, which may be briefly stated to be increasing competition for employment on the part of natives of the country, defects of character and temperament, and mal-administration of charitable relief. There is no difficulty in tracing the rise and growth of native competition. The Indo-European community originally held almost all subordinate posts in the public service which required a knowledge of English, and were employed on all similar work in offices connected with English trade and commerce. But the result of the educational system of Government, especially among the Hindus of Lower Bengal, has been to create a class daily increasing in number of well-qualified Bengalis, capable of filling all minor clerical posts, whose competition is rendered the more dangerous by the fact that they can afford to accept a smaller remuneration for their services. Taking as a fair illustration the appointments to public offices under the Bengal Government during the last twenty years (from the year 1870 to 1890), the Committee observe that the number of Indo-Europeans on salaries of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 has diminished from 101 to 65; the number of natives of India has increased from 120 to 191; while, as regards appointments under Rs. 100, the number of Indo-Europeans has remained stationary at 92, the number of natives of India has increased from 871 to 1,098. As regards higher appointments, the great majority of those in the gift of Government are open through the door of examination to all alike. That domiciled Europeans and Eurasians have been distanced in the race, the following figures will show—

(*i*) Deputy Magistrates and Collectors—

	Indo-European.	Native.	Percentage of Indo-Europeans.
1862 ...	67	145	31·6
1870 ...	53	142	27·2
1880 ...	42	176	19·3
1890 ...	35	261	11·8

(*ii*) Subordinate Judges and Munsifs—

1862 ...	23	56	29·1
1890 ...	...	255	Nil

If Indo-Europeans desire to improve their position in this respect, they must educate themselves up to the point which is required for the service of the

State; Government can do nothing more than see that Europeans and Eurasians domiciled in India receive fair treatment, equally with other persons included in the term "natives of India."

6. But if Indo-Europeans are driven out of the field they formerly occupied, it is hardly possible that they can find any place among the labouring population below. The prevailing rate of wages is an absolute impediment to such a change of their manner of living. The poorer Europeans and Eurasians are living already on the margin of existence. If they can find employment in their own sphere, they obtain a bare subsistence: if employment fails, there is no lower industrial stratum into which they can be received, and they fall at once into pauperism, and become dependent on charity. It is true that the development of Railway enterprise has afforded occupation to many, but it cannot of itself continue to support an increasing population, though it will encourage commercial activity in other directions, and open up new avenues to the industrious.

7. The third cause of the excessive pauperism among Indo-Europeans lies in the defects of character, which impede and weaken them in the struggle for existence. It is not necessary here to recapitulate what the Committee have said as to these defects, which they attribute partly to the pride of race engendered in those who inherit the blood of the English and Portuguese conquerors, and partly to the enervating effects of the climate and home influences. The correction of such defects is the work of parents and teachers and ministers of religion, and it is not within the scope of Government to intervene, otherwise than indirectly, to amend them; moreover there are sufficient instances of Indo-Europeans, who by force of character and steady conduct have raised themselves to positions of high trust and emolument, to show that these failings are not irremediable.

8. A fourth cause of the prevailing pauperism has been found in the injudicious administration of charitable relief, the demoralising effects of which, and its tendency to increase rather than diminish the number of paupers, are too well known to the political economist to require detailed comment here. The Sub-Committee has brought together a great deal of information on this head, which it will be useful to summarise and to publish. They divide the charities into four main classes. First, the Charitable Societies, four in number: the District Charitable Society, the Society of St. Vincent dePaul, the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress, and the Women's Friendly Society. The first two mainly give relief in food, money doles and monthly allowances; the third help foreigners to leave the country, and the fourth provides employment and shelter for young women. Their united funds, excluding what is spent on natives of India, are about Rs. 86,000; there is no information as to the number who receive relief, except at the Almshouse, where the inmates were 127 on 31st December 1890. The second class is that of charitable homes; there are five of these, mostly for women and children; the numbers received on the 31st December 1890 were 265, and the expenditure of the year Rs. 56,000. The third class consists of the Boarding Schools and the endowments in behalf of education. There are seven such schools, the income of which in 1890, excluding fees paid by pupils, was Rs. 1,73,000; the income from seven educational endowments comes to Rs. 41,000. These schools had 1,179 scholars on their rolls on 31st December 1890, of whom 870 (363 boys and 507 girls) were wholly free. The fourth class consists of charitable endowments; four of these are devoted to debtors and criminals, and the income is mainly though not entirely spent on natives of India; of the class devoted to general charitable objects among Indo-Europeans there are 21 (see page xxxv) with an income of about Rs. 40,000, exclusive of those administered by the District Charitable Society and taken into account in estimating its income. The interest on these endowments is expended almost entirely on pensions and small doles. The Sub-Committee point out that there is no surer method of manufacturing pauperism than the distribution of these small doles; and as far as the report shows the facts, there seems to be nothing to prevent the same person from being at one and the same time an inmate of one of the homes in class 2, a recipient of doles from several societies and endowments in classes 1 and 4, and also having his or her children educated free at one of the schools in class 3. Anyhow it is clear that, against the 3,186 paupers shown in paragraph 7, free schooling and board is provided for 870 children, and the Almshouse and charitable homes accommodate 392. There remains a balance of 1,924 paupers, for whose benefit funds exist in the hands of Charitable Societies or of the Managers of

endowments, to the amount of about Rs. 11,05,000, or nearly Rs. 54 per head. These figures do not include the very considerable relief afforded by the hospitals and their endowments. It is evident therefore that the existing Charitable Funds of Calcutta are sufficient to meet even the present congested demand for relief; and it cannot be doubted that, if they are properly organized, not only will pauperism be diminished, but distress can be absolutely stamped out. The principles advocated by the Committee are that the condition of idle paupers should be made less eligible than that of the independent poor, that indoor relief should be the rule and outdoor relief the exception, and that relief in aid of wages should be, if possible, avoided.

9. Coming to the third main head, the remedies by which the Committee propose to counteract the prevailing tendencies in the direction of an ever-increasing pauperism fall under two categories—(*i*) the opening up of new sources of employment, and (*ii*) the better organization of charitable relief.

(*i*) Two schemes have been recommended by the Committee for the provision of employment: firstly, the formation of an Indo-European Regiment, with the corollary that "State railways and other departments which are large employers of labour should make such arrangements as will provide a career for well-behaved and industrious time-expired soldiers;" and secondly, the establishment of a training-ship in the Hooghly.

(*ii*) To promote the better organization of charity, the Committee recommend the formation of a Charity Organization Committee under the presidency of a Superintendent of Calcutta Charities, to be selected by Government.

10. The Committee considered and rejected the proposal to ask for increased legal power for the repression of mendicancy. They found that section 70, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 (the Calcutta Police Act), gave ample power to put it down in the streets of Calcutta, and they desired that attention should be called to the existence of this provision as well as that of section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which security can be taken for good behaviour from any vagrant who has no ostensible means of support. They did not see their way to make any practical recommendation in favour of building houses in Calcutta suitable for occupation by the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans, or in favour of a scheme which was put before them for promoting emigration at a very early age to Australia.

11. Turning now to the first of the two schemes mentioned above—the formation of an Indo-European Regiment—the Committee are doubtless right in holding that military discipline would be of the greatest advantage to young men of this class, and that many of its members have distinguished themselves and have shown the best qualities of soldiers when opportunity has been given them. The main difficulty appears to be the financial one. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to recommend to the Government of India the formation of a Eurasian regiment, on the understanding that it takes the place of a native, not an English, regiment in the present army. Whatever capacity individuals may develop, it cannot be contended that at present, or within any appreciable time, such a regiment could as a whole be looked on for the purposes of fighting as the equivalent of a British regiment, and placed in the first line on the North-Western Frontier in case of war. But it might take the place of a native regiment, might do cantonment and garrison duties, and by degrees, if tested in small engagements and proved trustworthy, might take a high rank among the fighting material of the empire.

12. But the cost of creating such a regiment would be serious. The following figures compare the cost of maintaining a British or Native Regiment of Infantry.

British Infantry Regiment.

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
Officers (29)	10,294	1,23,526
Non-Commissioned Officers (104) ...	4,054	48,639
Privates (880) at Rs. 18-9-6	16,363	1,96,344
Allowances, &c.		31,817
Total ...	...	4,00,326

Native Infantry Regiment.

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
Officers (9)	3,572	42,864
Non-Commissioned Officers (112) ...	2,232	26,784
Sepoys 800 at Rs. 7	5,600	67,200
Allowances, &c.	...	24,492
Total ...	...	1,61,340

For such a regiment as is contemplated, the number of officers attached to a native regiment would probably be sufficient, but the pay of Non-Commissioned officers and privates would correspond to the figures for a British regiment. The cost of a Eurasian regiment may therefore be estimated thus—

	Rs.
Officers (9)	42,864
Non-Commissioned Officers (104)	48,639
Privates (800)	1,78,500
Allowances (as in a native regiment)	24,492
Total ...	2,94,495

The regiment would therefore cost Rs. 1,33,155 more, or about 80 per cent. more than a native regiment, the place of which it would take, and this, until the fighting powers of Eurasians are proved to be superior to those of sepoys, would be the subsidy which the Imperial Government would have to pay if it agreed to substitute a Eurasian for a native regiment.

13. If the formation of the regiment is sanctioned by the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Committee that the boys should be taken straight from school, being at once drafted into a training battalion for the purpose of being drilled, and required to enlist for a certain number of years. In that case the free schools and orphanages, which grant a free education to a large proportion of Indo-European children, should so arrange as to contemplate a military career for a number of their students. The students of other schools should be allowed to enlist in the same way, and the same opening should also be offered to all schools out of Calcutta. By this arrangement a company a year could probably be created, in which case it would take eight years to raise a complete regiment. His Honour would not, however, recommend drafting the young soldiers into one or more battalions on active service, as suggested by the Committee. In his opinion they should be kept together in one regiment, whose head-quarters might be either at Calcutta or Barrackpore. A copy of the Committee's report will be laid before the Government of India, whose attention will be particularly invited to the Committee's proposal for the formation of an Indo-European regiment.

14. The idea of establishing a training-ship on the river Hooghly for Indo-European boys who are willing to adopt a seafaring life has been previously before this Government. The following is an extract from a letter No. 709 Marine, dated 29th March 1889, of the Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Honorary Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association:—

> Lastly, there is the question of establishing a training-ship, and in regard to this, I am to invite the Association's attention to the remarks of the Public Service Commission and the evidence received by that body. Although anxious to assist by every means in his power the class in which your Association is interested, the Lieutenant-Governor fears that a training-ship in the Hooghly would not be a success, even if a large sum were spent on its establishment and maintenance. The conditions out here are, from every point of view, less favourable for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution than in England, where every year a very large number of boys commence a seafaring life. The maintenance of a training-ship under suitable supervision, and with competent instructors, would be costly; and unless the apparent unwillingness of boys brought up in this country to go to sea were removed, the objects to be gained by maintaining a training ship would be very small in comparison with the expense to be incurred.
>
> Your Board appears to be of a different opinion, and before the Lieutenant-Governor can move further in the matter of establishing a training-ship, I am to ask that a definite scheme may be submitted, and some indication given of the ability of those concerned to carry it out, and of the standard of training that they hope to obtain.

15. As no definite scheme had been previously submitted, the Sub-Committee on Education, Training and housing in a supplementary note pages lxxxvii and lxxxviii, examined the proposal of a training-ship in detail, and suggested that the Government of India be asked to obtain from the Admiralty authorities in England the gift of a suitable hulk or vessel to be fitted and sent out to Calcutta to be used as a training-ship: and that Government be asked to contribute to the training of destitute European and Eurasian boys the same sum per head that native boys in reformatories cost to the State. Their estimate of the cost of educating and maintaining 250 boys in a training vessel in the Hooghly is as follows:—

Staff.

	Rs.
Commander	350
Teacher of Navigation	150
Ditto Seamanship	120
Six masters of classes from 50 to 100	450
Doctor	50
Matron	50
Total ...	1,170

Maintenance.

	Rs.
Dieting charges, including servants (@ 4 annas per diem)	1,875
Clothing	375
Washing	40
Medicines	25
Lighting	15
	2,330
Total monthly ...	3,500
Annually ...	42,000

This estimate gives an average cost of Rs. 168 per annum: and it is observed that if the actual cost (Rs. 8,400) be recovered in fees from 50 boys, who are able to pay to be trained in the higher class of officers, it will leave Rs. 33,600 to be provided annually by Government and by contributions, or to be recovered in part from the labour of the boys.

16. This estimate appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be unduly sanguine both as to the number of boys for whom it will be possible to find employment as sailors, and as to the cost of their food and training. In order to obtain a skilled and independent opinion on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor requested Captain Petley, Port Officer of Calcutta, to favour him with a statement of what he considers to be the lowest possible estimate of the cost of the education on a training-ship of 50 boys, say at the age of 16, to be turned out as ordinary seamen at the age of 17. This has been furnished as follows:—

Monthly Account.

	Rate of pay.	Messing.	Total monthly
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1 Commander	500	30 0 0	530
1 Mate	250	30 0 0	280
1 Schoolmaster	150	15 0 0	165
3 Petty officers (seamen instructors)	150	15 0 0	495
1 Ship's cook	40	5 0 0	45
1 Butler (For officer and petty officers)	20	5 0 0	25
2 Servants (For officer and petty officers) ...	12	5 0 0	34
Messing 50 boys at 8 annas per diem	...	15 0 0	750
Lavatory gear (soap, &c.) ...	10	.....	10
Lighting, medicine, coal and general up-keep of vessels	200	.....	200
Total		105 8 0	2,534

or Rs. 30,408 per annum.

Yearly Account.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bedding ...	2 Blankets at ...	2	0	0	4	0	0
	1 Mattrass „ ...	3	0	0	3	0	0
	1 Pillow „ ...	0	8	0	0	8	0
					7	8	0 × 50 = 375
Clothes					33	8	0 × 50 = 1,675, or Rs. 2,050 per annum.

Totals.

	Rs.
Annual expenditure per monthly account ...	30,408
Ditto per yearly do. ...	2,050
Total ...	32,458

The cost of each boy would therefore be—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Yearly	649	2	6
Monthly	54	1	6

exclusive of medical attendance.

This estimate may be somewhat high, and certainly the cost of food ought not to amount to eight annas per diem; but it is essential on a training-ship to secure a competent staff, men of high principles and character, to train the boys. But even supposing that Captain Petley's estimate could be materially reduced, his yearly estimate of cost, Rs. 649 per head, could not be nearly brought down to the estimate of Rs. 168 per head arrived at by the Sub-Committee. In Captain Petley's opinion the hulk required should not be less than 600 tons in size for sanitary reasons, and should be completely equipped with masts, sails, rigging, furniture, boats, gear, models, and general internal fittings.

17. Possibly, however, a cheaper kind of training might suffice, such as is tried and found useful, according to information supplied to the Lieutenant-Governor, in a well known charitable home in England, where the semblance of a deck is constructed in the ground, and masts and rigging are erected with the use of which the boys are made familiar. Sir Charles Elliott is, however, quite unable to say how far such elementary training as this would go towards giving the required experience and teaching the boys to be useful on shipboard.

18. There remains the question how far there is any reasonable probability that youths so trained will obtain employment on the ships of the Indian Marine, or on those which are specially engaged in Indian trade. It would be essential (with reference to the proviso in the Shipping Act to this effect,) that the people who engage them should guarantee to provide a return passage to India, and that they should not be subject to the risk of being discharged in ports in England or on the Continent; and the Lieutenant-Governor has applied to some of the most experienced gentlemen engaged in the shipping trade in Calcutta for their views on the probable extent to which an opening of this kind for the labour of Eurasians can be found.

The general outcome of the opinions expressed by the gentlemen consulted is to the effect that it is doubtful whether employment could subsequently be found either as seamen or as ship apprentices for a class of Indo-European boys trained in the manner proposed. Occupation might, it is thought, be without difficulty found for them either in menial posts about ships such as are at present undertaken in many cases by Indo-Portuguese, or as "seacunnies" on steamers which carry no European quartermasters, provided of course that they would consent to take up such employment and could be trained to a fair knowledge of the way about a ship and to accustom themselves to proper discipline. Their employment on sailing ships would depend entirely on whether they could be so trained as to compare favourably with Europeans, and it seems doubtful whether any training imparted purely on a ship on the

river could turn out really efficient seamen of a standard such as can be met with in western countries. It has been suggested, however, that this might be remedied by supplementary training in the Indian Marine or Pilot ships, after leaving the training ship.

The Shipping Master's Report for 1891-92 shows that during that year the following numbers were shipped and discharged in Calcutta:—

	Shipped.	Discharged.
Eurasians	68	44
Goanese	230	294

The Goanese, he adds, all bear Portuguese names, but it is doubtful whether they are a mixed race. Both Eurasians and Goanese chiefly form the saloon crews of the steamers of the British India and other Companies; but not a single Eurasian or Goanese is a lascar or fireman, as the serangs being all Muhammadans invariably refuse to accept Eurasian lads as stoker or lascar boys. A few Eurasians, however, are officers and engineers in the steamers. These facts illustrate what has been said above as to the prospects of boys of this class obtaining employment on ships or steamers sailing from Calcutta.

It must be confessed that the outlook does not seem very promising, but if the training can be cheaply given it might be worth while to try the experiment.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Committee has not taken into consideration the opportunities offered by the Sibpur College for the useful and remunerative employment of Eurasians in the engineering industries of this country. For many years past the inducements held out to poorer Eurasians to train their children as mechanics at Sibpur have not attracted this class to the full extent even of the stipends offered: at the present time there are a large number of vacancies on the Reduced Fee list of the Sibpur College, election to which secures, at a cost of Rs. 5 a month, a training fitting an apprentice to become a Foreman Mechanic. That fuller use of these advantages has not been made is probably due to the fact that their existence is not generally known. The passed Eurasian apprentices have hitherto been able to secure remunerative employment, and it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable that the attention of the Indo-European community should be specially drawn to this opportunity of training their children for a useful and honorable career. It might be suggested to the Managers of the Calcutta Schools in which the youths of this class are educated that they should open special classes for training boys up to the Entrance standard of the Sibpur College. This standard is not a high one, but the Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that it is sufficiently high to have kept boys out of the College who would otherwise have joined. This would point to the desirability of opening a lower or artisan class in the College, and the Principal will be instructed to consider the question if a sufficient number of applications for admission to such a class are made to him.

20. Under the second of their two constructive heads the Committee make some far-reaching proposals for the organization of private charity. They consider that the District Charitable Society should take as its proper function the relief of all destitute Indo-Europeans, maintaining the Almshouse under stricter discipline than at present, and coupled with a labour test for indoor relief, and providing outdoor relief under exceptional circumstances for cases where the insistance on indoor relief would injuriously break up families. A separate ward should be provided for infirm men permanently incapacitated for work, and similar provision should be made for women by subsidising existing institutions. The way would thus be cleared to invite all other charities to confine themselves to relieving the young and the sick, and those cases where destitution is due to misfortune, not to faults; to stop pensions or periodical doles to persons capable of working, and to give charitable aid only in such a way as to restore the recipient, if able-bodied, to a position of independence. A separate "Charity Organization Society" should be constituted, to consist of the delegates from all these private charities as well as from the District Charitable Society, and to assist them in working harmoniously together. Its function would be to investigate cases of destitution and to decide which class they fall under, whether the class on which the District Charitable Society operates, or the class to which private charity is suitable; to see that the

same person does not get relief from two or three charities, and that the professional beggar is discouraged. The President of this Society should be, the Committee think, a Government official of standing and influence, who would give his services gratuitously to the work. By such means, the Committee hope "the persons who can really be benefited by relief and restored to self-dependence, and those who are deserving objects of charity as suffering from permanent infirmities, may be separated from the undeserving, and the latter put under the pressure of strict and uncongenial discipline so as to make them prefer work to idleness."

21. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that these suggestions contain in them the germs of a great reform which may, if properly worked out, so utilise the charitable resources of Calcutta as to abolish pauperism and remove from poverty its degrading and lowering influences. But they can only be worked out by the voluntary co-operation of the managers of endowments and charitable institutions and of the benevolent public. There is no room for Government action in the matter, and all the assistance that the Lieutenant-Governor can give is to express his general approval of the plan, to sketch out how the scheme can be most practically carried out, and to suggest how to meet the most obvious difficulties.

22. It appears to His Honour that there is no necessity for creating a new Central Society with executive or investigating duties attached to it. The establishment of any new Society implies the employment of a new set of benevolent persons, who will give their services voluntarily to charitable objects. Such persons are not too numerous, and it is better to concentrate, not to dissipate their energies. It seems possible to use the District Charitable Society, with a little alteration, to fill the position marked out. Its President is a Government officer of high rank and influence, such as the Committee have desired to see placed at the head of their Charity Organisation Society, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that he would consent to retain his position if the scope of the Society is widened according to these suggestions. It deals with the whole of the pauperism of the place, and has divided Calcutta geographically, according to its parishes: each parish has a District Committee which corresponds with the General Committee, and the funds are administered with no preference for any sect or denomination. The Society is not exclusively Church of England, as the Secretary, the District Committee of St. Andrew's parish, and some of the members of the Executive Committee belong to other Christian Churches, and there is a separate Native Committee for the administration of relief to natives of India, but the District Committees through whom enquiry is made and relief is granted are, with the exception of St. Andrews,' the Church of England Vestries of the Parishes. What would be necessary in order to turn the District Charitable Society into a Central Charity Organisation Society would be to have a Central Committee comprising members of all denominations and the managers of the Societies, Homes, and endowments, which it is desired to bring into co-operation. The present geographical limits of districts might continue, but the District Committees should be representatives of Anglican, Roman Catholic, Scotch and all other Christian Churches. They would enquire into all cases of distress within the district, and would report to the Central Committee. Rules would be laid down according to which all destitute persons would be divided into two classes: those who ought to be relieved by the District Charitable Society, or those who may be suitably relieved by private institutions. For instance, if a houseless person requires shelter, the Committee would decide whether he (if a male) should be sent to the Almshouse of the District Charitable Society subject to the test of performing his task of work, or, if a female, to any charitable home such as the St. Vincent's Home or St. Mary's House of Charity, subsidized by the District Society; or whether he or she might be a suitable inmate for any other institution mentioned on page xli of the Report, such as the "Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor" or the "Lawrence DeSouza Home." If, again, the applicant has a home and family and requires relief, the Central Committee would decide whether he or she should be required to submit to some test of work, or should be relieved by the Anglican Vestry or any of the Roman Catholic or other Societies or

endowments referred to above (in paragraph 8) as in the first or fourth class of charities. But if the District Charitable Society's obligations are increased by taking over the whole of one class of paupers, many of whom are now assisted by private charities, it follows that its funds should be proportionately increased by contributions from those charities which are relieved of a portion of their pensioners. The following requisites seem, therefore, to be essential in order to carry out the Committee's proposals:—

1. The District Charitable Society must associate with itself members and representatives of all sections of the Christian religion, as well as managers of, or delegates from, private funds and charities.
2. The Central Committee must agree to lay down certain canons, dividing applicants for relief into two classes: those who should be assisted by the District Charitable Society proper, and those who may receive aid from private societies: these classes would roughly be the undeserving and the deserving paupers.
3. So far as additional obligations are thrown on the District Charitable Society by this classification, so far the private charities must agree to help it by a contribution from their own funds.
4. A record would be kept by the Central Committee of the history of each applicant, and of what relief he receives from whatever source affiliated to the Committee, so that he should not be living simultaneously on two or three pensions given by different charities; and, if found to be unworthy, should be refused relief by them all.

23. There can be no doubt that the charitable endowments in Calcutta are large and liberal, and they are probably sufficient in themselves to meet all distress in the town; but if mismanaged and allowed to overlap, they promote deception and encourage extravagance. The organization of the several endowments, so as to induce them to occupy each its own field and work together to a common end, is therefore very important, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to carry it out in the manner which has been sketched in these sentences.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. MAUDE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

M. E. D.—Reg. No. 1431C-317—23 8.92.

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REPORT

OF THE

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